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TELEGRAMS.

A New Revolution in Spain Apprehended.

Great Demonstrations in Favor of Republicanism.

The Emperor Napoleon Failing Mentally and Physically.

Text of the New Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

SPAIN.

A Collision Between the Republicans and Monarchists Deemed Inevitable.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The apprehensions of bloodshed in Spain are increasing. It is thought that a collision between the Monarchists and Republicans will be the inevitable result of the excited political contest now in progress. Meantime the patriotic fervor of the nation is unabated. A dispatch from Madrid states that the subscriptions by the people to the national loan now amount to 819,000,000 reals.

Great Republican Demonstration at Madrid.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 29.

A great Republican demonstration was made here at the close of last week. The young men of the city held a meeting, and amid indescribable enthusiasm, passed resolutions protesting against the rule excluding all persons under 25 years of age from the franchise. The people, to the number of 15,000, crowded the square where the meeting was held, and every allusion made by the speakers to the Republic was received with tremendous applause.

FRANCE.

The Health of the Emperor—His Physical and Mental Powers Failing.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The London *Times* and the Paris correspondents of other London papers have lately given currency to rumors that the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON is failing, and public confidence has in consequence been somewhat disturbed. These rumors have been officially contradicted from Paris; yet it is well understood that without positive illness the Emperor declines to take his usual active exercise, and shows signs of decaying strength and mental apathy. The policy of his Government seems just now to be to make a demonstration of vigor against the Opposition, to render the latter unpopular and to preserve the *morale* of the departmental officials.

The Sentences of the Paris Editors in the Baudin Matter.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The editor of the *Reveil* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with a fine of 2,000 francs, the editors of the *Tribune* and *L'Avenir* to pay a fine of 2,000 francs each, and the editors of the *Temps* and *Journal de Paris* to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each, for publishing articles encouraging the subscription for the monument to BAUDIN.

M. PIERRE ANTOINE BERRYER, the celebrated advocate, died yesterday, aged 78 years.

Señor OLOZAGA has arrived here as the Ambassador of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Results of the Late Elections—Conservative Gains.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The Conservatives have carried the Southeast Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also the Western Division of Surrey, thus reducing the Liberal majority by the election of four members.

The results of the majority of the late elections have been in favor of the Conservatives, who have always had a disproportionate strength in the counties. Their gains in the present instance were also undoubtedly attributable largely to the indifference of the Liberals, who were rendered careless by the heavy majority they had secured during the first week of the elections. In the manufacturing districts the bitter spirit of the Orange organization was enlisted against the candidates who favored disestablishment. The entrance of this element into the strife did not fail in some quarters to lead to mob law and the intimidation of voters. The Tories are charged with responsibility for these excesses, and the Liberal Party has suffered so severely from them that it has become almost a unit in favor of voting by ballot.

Indignation of British Shipowners at the Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

Much indignation has been caused among British shipowners by the rumor that the *Alabama* treaty does not allow the claims of Englishmen, based on the decisions of American prize courts, to be reopened before the Commission. The *Shipping Gazette* says such a provision is contrary to precedents established by the Americans themselves, and excludes claims undoubtedly well founded; and the *Gazette* declares if this report of it is true, the Convention is a capitulation, and Parliament will never sanction it. A writer in the *Observer* takes the same view of the subject, and discusses it at length, citing many authorities.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 28.

A dispatch from Gibraltar reports that the American brig *Stephen Duncan*, Capt. HUGHES, which sailed from New-York Oct. 16, for Marseilles, lies stranded near Cape Spartel. No further particulars received.

AUSTRIA.

A Commercial Expedition to Circumnavigate the World.

VIENNA, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The Austrian Government has fitted out and dispatched from Trieste an expedition which will sail around the world. It is under the command of KARL SHERZER. The objects of the enterprise are to introduce the products of Austrian industry into distant markets, and to extend the commerce of the Empire. The expedition is under special instructions to visit the principal ports of China and Japan, and to proceed thence to California, and cruise along the South American coast.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Opening of the Chambers—Pacific Address of Prince Charles of Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Prince CHARLES of Roumania, in opening the session of the Chambers here, said the maintenance of neutrality was a duty which his Government had always observed; the foreign relations of the country were on an excellent footing, and he had reason to believe that pending negotiations would result in satisfactory conventions with Austria and Prussia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Flank Movement Against the Position of Lopez Commenced.

LISBON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro and the South American ports. She brings the following news from the seat of war in Paraguay:

The Brazilians had sent a column of 12,000 men across the Gran Chaco forest to attack the position of President LOPEZ at Viletta in the flank. The Marquis DE CAXIAS was awaiting the development of this flank movement to attack the river batteries with his fleet of iron-clads, and force communication with the army in the Gran Chaco.

MEXICO.

Charges Against the Governor of Guerrero—Murders at Manzanilla and Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Intelligence received here from Mexico states that ALVAREZ, Governor of the State of Guerrero, had appropriated the moneys of the Custom-house at Acapulco to his own private use, and that complaint of the same had been made to the General Government.

Frightful murders and assassinations had been committed in the neighborhood of Manzanilla and Columbia.

Gen. LOZADA had published a manifesto stating that it was not his intention to commence a war against the Federal Government, although he possessed the means to carry on a war to a successful end.

CUBA.

The Progress of the Revolution—Letter from the Leaders to the People—A Formidable Blow to be Speedily Struck.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 29.

This morning's papers publish a communication, dated Havana, Nov. 25, signed ANTONIO LUCHE, Secretary, purporting to be from the representatives of the Provisional Republican Government of Cuba, established in the town of Bayomo, refuting the reports circulated in reference to the revolutionary movement in Cuba. They say the propositions for delay or to lay down their arms, on the condition of the Captain-General guaranteeing certain reforms, were scornfully and unhesitatingly rejected by the revolutionary chiefs; that they are not fighting for reforms but independence. They conclude:

"We, who are fully informed of everything going on, and particularly well informed as to the plans of the revolutionary leaders with whom we are in communication, beg to assert most positively that far from being disposed to lay down our arms, we are about to strike a blow that will echo on the continent. We will lay down our arms when Spain shall have recognized our independence, and not before, notwithstanding Spanish assertions and rumors to the contrary."

By order of the Revolutionary Junta now in session in the City of Havana, the 25th day of November, 1868.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Delayed Overland Mails—Indian Murders in Arizona—Anxiety Regarding the Bark Swallow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Nov. 28.

A great deal of fault is found with the manner in which the newspaper mails are carried overland. The mails from Oct. 1 to Nov. 2, with a few exceptions, are scattered along the route, and will probably be ruined by exposure to the weather.

Arizona advices to Nov. 12, state that the Indians are committing depredations in every direction. The savages had attacked a mail rider and the escort near Wickenburg, and killed the rider and captured the bags containing two weeks' Eastern and California mails.

The United States steamers *Resaca*, from Mazatlan, and *Mohongo*, from Honolulu, arrived here to-day. The *Mohongo* has made an unsuccessful search for the shoal off Farallones Islands, recently reported by the bark *Jennie Bertreaux*.

The bark *Swallow*, now out over one hundred days from Bankok for San Francisco, is believed to have been lost.

The Police Troubles in New-Orleans—Metropolitan Police Law Declared Unconstitutional.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 29.

Judge COOLEY, of the Sixth District Court, yesterday ordered the writ of *quo warranto*, sued out by R. E. DIAMOND, Chief of the Police, appointed by the Mayor, against the Metropolitan Police Superintendent, to be sustained; and ordered Superintendent CAIN, of the Metropolitan Police, not to interfere with DIAMOND in the discharge of his duties as Chief of the Police. In his opinion Judge COOLEY states that the Metropolitan Police law does not deprive the municipal authorities of power to establish a Police force; and that it is optional with the city to accept the Metropolitan Police law, which is unconstitutional in many respects, among others, in making the Lieutenant-Governor President of the Police Board, the Constitution prohibiting one man holding two offices. It is reported that a new trial will be applied for. Lieut.-Gov. DUNN, acting as President of the Metropolitan Police Board, has taken out an injunction restraining DIAMOND from exercising the function of Chief of the Police. This injunction is still before the Fifth District Court.

JACOB BARKER has received his discharge in bankruptcy.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob in Tennessee for Rape—The Memphis and Grenada Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Nov. 29.

Last Friday, while a girl named KENNEDY was passing through the woods, she was seized by a negro and horribly violated. The next morning he was found by some of the citizens and identified by the child. He was then taken to the scene of the violence and hanged.

The lessees of the Mississippi Central Railroad, Messrs. H. S. MCCOMB, SAMUEL TATE, H. D. NEWCOMB, and others, have proposed to the City Council to purchase their controlling interest in the Memphis and Grenada Railroad, and pledge themselves to construct a direct route from Memphis to Troy, making the shortest through line from New-Orleans to New-York *via* Memphis, Paducah and Vincennes. A committee of the Council have the matter under consideration. It is strongly opposed by the friends of the Louisville and Nashville line. Active efforts and strong feeling prevails on either side.

The Municipal Contested Election Case in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 29.

The contested municipal election case, after a trial of two weeks, concluded last night by the election being declared irregular and void, by a vote of twelve yeas to three nays. This decision was rendered by the present City Council; of which a large majority are Republicans. The effect will be to continue in power the present City Government until a new election is ordered by the Legislature.

The Bremen bark *Ganse Gans*, with three hundred German emigrants, arrived to-day. She had a rough voyage, with eight deaths on the passage, mostly children.

Meeting of the National Board of Trade at Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 29.

A delegation of the Philadelphia Board of Trade leave on Monday for Cincinnati to attend the first business meeting of the National Board of Trade held since its organization, accompanied by representatives of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange and delegations from Baltimore and Wilmington, Del.

The Ulster County Murder—Pursuit of the Murderer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Nov. 29.

At an early hour this evening a man crossed the ferry from New-Paltz to Poughkeepsie, answering the description of JEREMIAH SMITH, the Ulster County murderer, except he had no whiskers. In an hour afterward two detectives crossed in pursuit. They state they had followed him from Otisville Station, on the Erie Road, and are confident that they will soon overtake him. Up to this time (10 P. M.) nothing further has been heard from the pursuers or pursued.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS played *Juliet*, with Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, of Brooklyn, as *Romeo*, to a large audience, at the Boston Theatre, last night. Both ladies were liberally applauded, and several times called before the curtain. The Republicans of Cambridge have nominated C. H. SAUNDERS for reelection for Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Gen. JOHN O'NEILL was unanimously elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood, at their Congress in this city. The delegates pledged their entire support to the plans submitted by him, and resolved to use their influence to stop all recriminations and denunciations among the Irishmen laboring for the independence of Ireland. After a harmonious session, the Congress adjourned this morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—A portion of the carriage manufactory of B. C. SHAW was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $10,000.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—The Third Presbyterian Church was dedicated to-day. The edifice cost about $200,000, and is the finest in the city.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—THOMAS CLAYTON, of Great Barrington, was instantly killed yesterday, by the accidental discharge of his gun, the charge passing through his head.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant's Report as Commander of the Armies—Secretary McCulloch and Senator Morton—Cost of Indian Wars.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 29.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

The following is the official report of the General of the Armies. It will be seen that it is exceedingly brief, although its suggestions are pointed. The public may possibly infer, in view of the brevity of the report, that a full report would have involved a discussion at this time of reconstruction matters and a possible explanation of the reasons which governed certain action. The public may also infer, in view of the near approach of the time when Gen. GRANT is to speak on these subjects from the highest official position in the Government, sufficient reasons for not doing so now:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1868.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the reports of Division, District and Department Commanders for the past year. The reports give a full account of the operations and services of the army for the year, and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of Gen. SHERMAN on this subject. It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be stated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day. While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the army advisable. The troops on the Plains are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States, and further reduction can be made in the way already used, and now in operation where it is safe, namely, by allowing companies to diminish by discharges without being strengthened by recruits and by stopping appointments of Second Lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the veteran reserve regiments might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men, without detriment to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

SENATOR MORTON AND SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Allusion was made in these dispatches some days ago to a conversation between Senator MORTON and Secretary MCCULLOCH on financial topics. The following is a more extended account of the interview: The conversation turned on the subject of returning to specie payments. Senator MORTON said it was the duty of the Government to resume coin payments as soon as possible, and that in his opinion all other financial questions were of minor importance. The question of the mode of paying the bonds was then discussed. Mr. MORTON held that the Government could use the present legal-tender notes to pay the principal of the five-twenties, but that that question would become unimportant when the Government returned to specie payments, and would be rendered important only by the long continuance of the depreciation of the currency. Senator MORTON asked the Secretary what legislation he would recommend with a view of effecting the resumption of gold payments, and understood him to reply that he did not think any legislation would accomplish much to bring it about, unless it was an increase of the tariff and the adoption of such other measures as would be calculated to develop the resources of the country and improve the credit of the Government. To this Mr. MORTON replied that in his opinion it would take a long time to bring resumption about in that way. Senator MORTON said nothing about introducing a bill to pay off the five-twenties either in gold or greenbacks, but said it would be time to pay off our debt after we had made our currency good.

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

PERRY FULLER signalized his advent to office as Collector of the port of New-Orleans by the dismissal of all the officials suspected of the least Radical affinities. They were, of course, replaced by others whose views were believed to be more in accordance with the sentiments of the Administration. Mr. FULLER, not satisfied with filling all the regular offices, put on an extra force of some sixty or seventy men. The pay accounts of the latter were sent on to the Treasury Department a few days ago, but the Secretary refused to allow them. The supernumeraries, thus finding themselves deprived of the profits of public life, have relinquished its honor and abandoned their posts.

CONSUL TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Dr. BRINK, one of the sanitary inspectors during the late war, has been appointed United States Consul to the City of Mexico, vice MARCUS OTTERBORG, resigned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT will leave on the morning train tomorrow and go direct to Boston, arriving there on Tuesday morning. Gen. COMSTOCK is the only staff officer who will accompany him. He is expected to return here about the 9th or 10th prox., and after remaining a few days will proceed to Chicago, accompanied by Gen. DENT, to attend the reunion of the soldiers of the Western armies. Gen. SCHOFIELD and staff, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS will also be present.

THE COST OF INDIAN WARS.

Mr. A. H. JACKSON, of New-York City, will publish in a short time a statement of the cost and causes of the several Indian wars during the last thirty-seven years, beginning with the Black Hawk war of 1831-'32, which he says cost in all about $5,000,000, and resulted in a loss of 400 lives. The Seminole, or Florida war, he states, cost $100,000,000, and 1,500 lives. About the same time a difficulty with Cherokees cost $1,000,000. In 1852 the Sioux war cost $40,000,000 and 300 lives. In 1864 the Cheyenne war and another difficulty with the Sioux cost $60,000,000. In 1867 the Government again went to war with the Cheyennes, which cost nearly $15,000,000, and is not settled yet. The report states that Indian wars on the Pacific slope have cost, during the last twenty years, nearly $300,000,000, and that $150,000,000 have been expended in the territory of New-Mexico in the suppression of Indian outbreaks. Mr. JACKSON estimates that $1,000,000,000 have been spent by the Government on claims growing out of them during the last forty years. Mr. JACKSON's figures are certainly extravagant, and something more than bald assertion must be given in the matter of expenditure.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Indian Commissioner TAYLOR, Gen. TERRY and Col. TAPPAN, of the Indian Peace Commission, are in the city at present, and the other members of the Board are expected in a few days. A strong effort will be made to induce Congress to pass such measures and make such appropriations as are deemed necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its policy for the civilization and welfare of the Indians. In the event of failure to secure this result, they will recommend that the Indian Bureau be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, as, in the opinion of the Commission, military law is better than no law.

PERSONAL.

Senator SUMNER's residence in this city is being newly fitted up in elegant style. The Senator is already here and Mrs. SUMNER is shortly expected.

Senator HARRIS, of Louisiana, and Representative LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, are among the latest arrivals in the city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

SURVEY IN NEW-MEXICO.

Col. SAMUEL S. SMOOT, has received a letter from Capt. E. W. DARLING's surveying and astronomical party, informing him of the completion of the survey of the 37th parallel, so far as it constitutes the northern boundary of New-Mexico, this being a very important survey for the settlers near the line of the two Territories. A large amount of money has been expended in mining in that region, and those engaged in it have been anxious to know whether their mines were in New-Mexico or Colorado. This line runs through a mountainous region, crossing a rattoon and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Many hardships were encountered in prosecuting the survey. The contract was made with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, last Spring, the appropriations having been made in Congress for the survey of the boundary. The western end of this survey establishes the northwest corner of New-Mexico, the southwest corner of Colorado, the southeast corner of Utah, and the northeast corner of Arizona. The rich mines known as the "Maxwell mines," are directly south of this survey.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S REPORT.

The official report of Gen. ROUSSEAU, as delivered to the War Department, does not contain the paragraph which appears in a recently published synopsis of the report, with the heading of "A Specimen of a Martyr-monger," in which Dr. SOUTHWORTH is represented as saying to Gen. ROUSSEAU that "his (SOUTHWORTH's) committee would advise the negroes to vote at the recent election;" adding, "let them be slaughtered; the more there are killed the better it will be for our party," &c.

SWITZERLAND.

Official Account of the Recent Disasters in that Country.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The following official account of the national calamity in Switzerland has just been received at the Department of State:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BERNE, Oct. 10, 1868.

SIR: Switzerland has recently been subjected to what may justly be termed a national calamity. After an exceptionally dry and agreeable season the country has been visited by an heretofore unequaled rain-fall, and much of the Cantons of Grisons, Tessin, the Valais, Glaris, and St. Gall and Uri have in consequence thereof been literally desolated by inundations. The mountain rivulets and cascades suddenly swelled to torrents, swept villages, hamlets, cattle, roads, bridges, dikes, earth and stone as *débris* upon the fields below, which are thus rendered forever hopeless wastes.

The appeal of the authorities of the Canton of Tessin to their more fortunate fellow countrymen, officially sets forth the effects of the storm, and this description may be taken as applicable in a greater or less extent to the other Cantons named.

In the night of the 27th and 28th of September, our Canton was struck by a frightful catastrophe. A volume of water precipitated itself as a deluge into the valleys of Blenio, of the Levantine, the Riviera, the Vernasco and the Maggia. This scourge was accompanied by the destruction of buildings and by the fall of trees, by earth and rock slides, in such a manner as if all the elements had combined to rival each other in the work of devastation. All the beautiful country that extends from Giornico and Olivone to Biasca, unrecognizable to-day, is nothing but a mass of *débris*. Roads, bridges and dykes are destroyed; houses, mills and stables have been swept away, the rich forests, the ferule fields and vineyards, but yesterday flourishing, have disappeared; cattle have perished by thousands, and that which adds to the consternation is the loss of more than fifty persons, some surprised in their sleep, and others the victims of their devotion, while attempting to rescue and assist the drowning. Fathers and mothers of families have been crushed under the falling houses, and their bodies swept off by the rushing waters.

The disaster surpasses all that imagination can picture. Thousands of families have been struck by the calamity, and many of them have been reduced to the last extremity—without roof, without clothes, without bread, and several deprived of their fathers.

The losses, which for the moment cannot be stated, will rise to millions.

The authorities, the societies and the citizens of this Canton, reserved by Heaven for so cruel an experience, are occupying themselves in providing for the immediate wants of the victims; but all our forces will not suffice for this immense burden. To you we address the appeal, which, in this supreme necessity, is an utterance of the heart rather than the thoughts. We ask of your brothers with confidence, not to abandon us to these blows of destiny, and that they share with us the cross of adversity. All species of succor will be accepted by us with thankful hearts, and the Canton authorities will take care that the most suffering shall be the first to receive the benefits of your charities.

To the Swiss people, so blessed by God, the desolate of the Valley of the Tessin address their appeals and their prayers.

LUGANA, Oct. 1, &c., &c.

Subsequent information proves that this sad picture is not overwrought. The Governments, both Federal and local, as also the people, are promptly and generally responding to the appeals of which this is but one. The President of the Confederation, at the instance of the Federal Council, at once repaired to the scene of the disaster. The military engineers were immediately dispatched to superintend and direct the restoration and rebuilding of the highways and bridges and dikes, in order to restore communications altogether suspended. Citizen committees have been organized in the remaining Cantons for the purpose of visiting each house for assistance, and every possible means is put in requisition to relieve the sufferers and repair the otherwise heavy public damages.

The disaster, however, has been so extended, and the number of people left at the threshold of Winter without shelter, clothes and bread, has been too large to be more than scantily and partially repaired and relieved by the local contributions, however generous they may be.

I am not aware that appeals will be made to the Swiss or other residents abroad. Should such be addressed to the resident Swiss of the United States, I beg to state thus briefly but officially, that no human foresight could have evaded this blow, and that this cry of distress appeals with equal force to the benevolent of our countrymen of whatever origin or nationality they may be.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HARRINGTON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The New Convention Between the United States and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The following is a copy of the convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new convention, the communication by post between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well for letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States or through the United Kingdom.

ART. 2. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall, at its own cost, remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails.

ART. 3. The postage on a single international letter shall be 12 cents in the United States, and shall be 6 pence in the United Kingdom; and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, or half an ounce in the United Kingdom.

For other than single letters, the same charge shall be made for every additional fifteen grammes, or half an ounce or fraction thereof.

The question of the further reduction of the letter rates of postage shall be considered at the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this convention.

ART. 4. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of 5 cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of 2 pence, to be retained by the British Post Office.

ART. 5. International newspapers, book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns and samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain,) shall be transmissible by either office, under such regulations as the dispatching office may from time to time lay down, and at the following charges, viz.:

For every newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, 1 penny in the United Kingdom, and 2 cents in the United States.

For book packets and patterns, when not exceeding an ounce in weight, 1 penny in the United Kingdom, and 2 cents in the United States.

When exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 2 pence in the United Kingdom, and 4 cents in the United States.

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of 3 pence, or 6 cents, for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

These regulations, however, shall include the following:

1. The postage shall fully be prepaid.
2. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.
3. No book packet must exceed two feet in length or one foot in depth.
4. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers, the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.
5. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.
6. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

ART. 6. The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration, (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters,) shall be equally divided between the two offices, and in making said division the two offices shall account to each other for the following rates per ounce, or per pound according, to the weight in bulk of each class of international correspondence:

1. The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for 20 cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States; for 20 cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United States; for 7½ cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United States, and for 16 cents per pound on international book packages and patterns sent to the United States.

2. The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for 20 cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom; for 20 cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom; for 8¾ cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United Kingdom; for 16 cents per pound on international book packets sent to the United Kingdom, and for 19 cents per pound on patterns sent to the United Kingdom.

ART. 7. That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise, which represent the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States, shall belong wholly to the dispatching office.

For the purpose of this article, the charge for the sea conveyance of letters across the Atlantic in closed mails shall be computed at 20 cents per ounce or per 30 grammes; and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise, shall be computed at 3 pence per pound or 12 cents per kilogramme.

ART. 8. The United States Post Office may deliver the British Post Office letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

The postage of registered letters shall always be paid in advance.

In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the dispatching office.

ART. 9. The United States Post Office may further deliver to the British Post Office registered letters, &c., addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration, from the United Kingdom, of every registered letter, &c., addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned.

On its side, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters, &c., addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration, from the United States, of every registered letter, &c., addressed to the countries above mentioned.

ART. 10. The British Post Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post Office may exchange, in either direction, with the Post Offices of the United States possessions, or of foreign countries; and the United States Post Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the British Post Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post offices of the British possessions, or of foreign countries. The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other, shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book packets and patterns contained in such closed mails.

ART. 11. The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit, (including the passage of the English Channel,) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be as follows: The British Post Office shall account to the Post Office of the United States for three and three quarter cents an ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United States; and the Post Office of the United States shall account to the British Post Office for 1¼d.. (one penny and one farthing,) per ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United Kingdom. The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets and patterns, or samples of merchandise, sent in closed mails, shall be four pence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States.

ART. 12. When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit.

ART. 13. The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States; reciprocally, the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

ART. 14. The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails, to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

ART. 15. The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Offices for the sum of 2 cents upon every single paid letter sent through the United Kingdom in ordinary mails, addressed to the United States, and the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of 1 penny upon every single paid letter sent through the United States, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United Kingdom.

ART. 16. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the British Post Office agencies established in the Danish colony of St. Thomas, Panama, in Colon and in San Juan (Porto Rico.) The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

ART. 17. The British Post Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails or in closed mails, between the respective offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter. The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts, which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other. In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, 4 shillings and 2 pence shall be considered as the equivalent of $1.

ART. 18. Official communications addressed by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office, or by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two offices.

ART. 19. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

ART. 20. The Convention for regulating the communication by post between the two countries, signed in London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the date on which the Convention now to be concluded shall be put in operation.

ART. 21. This Convention shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1869.

ART. 22. This Convention shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either office, of one year.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the 7th day of November, and at Washington the 24th day of November, 1868.

MONTROSE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1868.

DETAILED REGULATIONS.

The following are the detailed regulations arranged between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the execution of the Convention of the 24th day of November, A. D. 1868:

ARTICLE 1. Each office shall send mails by well-appointed steamships of approved speed, sailing on stated days between Liverpool and New-York, or Boston and New-York, or Boston and Liverpool and Queenstown; and also between Southampton and New-York and New-York and Southampton, as often as such steamships shall be dispatched; provided that the mails so sent shall not be delayed by such mode of dispatch, and provided that the cost of transit can be arranged by each office in accordance with the rates which that office may think it right to pay for the conveyance of mail matter. If it be shown by either office that the sending of any portion of the international letters to any designated port causes a delay to such letters, it is agreed that the other office shall cease to send such letters to said port, unless when letters are specially addressed to be so sent.

ART. 2. Accommodation for the sortation of letters on board shall be provided by the dispatching office when desired by the office to which the mails are sent; the two offices to determine by mutual consent whether sorting officers (if employed) shall belong to the British or to the United States Post Office, or partly to the one and partly to the other; the salaries of the sorting officers to be paid by that office to which the officers shall belong.

ART. 3. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the United States Post Offices:

1. The office of London shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.
2. The office of Liverpool shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.
3. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.
4. The office of Dublin shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.
5. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of New-York and San Francisco.
6. The office of Londonderry shall exchange mails with the offices of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.
7. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.
8. The office of New-York shall send mails to the British Packet Office at St. Thomas, (West Indies.)
9. The British Packet Office at Panama, (United States of Colombia,) shall exchange mails with the offices of New-York and San Francisco.
10. The office of New-York shall send mails to the British Packet Office at Colon.
11. The office of New-York shall send mails to the British Packet Office at San Juan, (Porto Rico.)

ART. 4. The mails which are sent from the office of New-York to the British Packet Office at St. Thomas, shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the British and Foreign West Indies. Upon the correspondence dispatched from New-York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of 4 pence per half ounce for letters, and 1 penny each for newspapers. The mails which are exchanged between the British Packet Office at Panama and the offices of New-York and San Francisco, shall comprise correspondence passing between the State on the Western coast of South America, or the British Colonies of Australia and New-Zealand, and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence dispatched from New-York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to any of those States or Colonies, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office as follows:

1. Upon correspondence addressed to the States on the Western coast of South America:
   1 shilling for each half ounce letter.
   2 pence for each newspaper.
   8 pence per four ounce, for book packets.
2. Upon correspondence addressed to the British Colonies in Australia or to New-Zealand:
   6 pence for each half ounce letter.
   2 pence for each newspaper.
   3 pence per four ounce, for book packets.

The same rates shall be accounted for by the United States Post Office upon unpaid letters and newspapers originating in the States on the Western coast of South America, in Australia or New-Zealand, dispatched from Panama, addressed to the United States.

The mails which are exchanged between the British Packet Office at Colon and the Office of New-York, shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence dispatched from New-York to Colon, addressed to the United States of Colombia, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of 4 pence per half ounce letter, and 1 penny each for newspapers.

The mails which are sent from the Post Office of New-York to the British Packet Office at San Juan, (Porto Rico,) shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the Island of Porto Rico.

Upon the correspondence dispatched from New-York addressed to Porto Rico, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of four pence per half ounce for letters, and one penny each for newspapers.

ART. 5. Upon ordinary correspondence dispatched from the United States, in ordinary mails, by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present regulations, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for the rates of postage set forth in that table.

ART. 6. Upon ordinary correspondence, dispatched from the United Kingdom in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office at the rates of postage set forth in that table.

ART. 7. The exchange of registered letters and other postal packets between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom and the Post Offices of the United States shall be regulated as follows:

The letters, &c., shall be entered, with all the necessary details, on special lists, according to the form C, annexed to the present regulations.

The registered letters, &c., and the nominal list, shall be then tied together with a cross-string and placed in a canvas bag of an orange color, which shall be securely tied at the neck by a string, the ends of which shall be sealed with the seal of the dispatching office.

The registered letters, thus made up, shall be placed in the mail of which they form part.

The number of registered letters entered on the special lists must be specified at full length, in words, in the place reserved for the purpose at the foot of the title bill. If it should happen that there are no registered letters to be forwarded, a blank list shall be sent inclosed as usual in the orange-colored canvas bag.

The special lists shall be retained by the office to which they are sent, which shall simply acknowledge the receipt, numerically, of the registered letters received by it, by the next list which it shall have to send to the corresponding office.

In case of any difference or error being discovered on the opening of the mails, the attention of the dispatching office shall be called to the circumstance by the first post.

ART. 8. The United States Post Office may deliver to the British Post Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, addressed to the undermentioned countries or colonies, viz.: Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt, (viz.: Alexandria, Suez and Cairo,) Falkland Island, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia. On its side the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters addressed to the undermentioned colonies: Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia.

ART. 9. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters referred to in the preceding article:

The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of 4 pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office upon every registered letter, newspaper, book, packet and pattern or sample of merchandise originating in the United States, and addressed to any of the countries or colonies enumerated in the preceding article. On its side the British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for the sum of 8 cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

ART. 10. Every mail passing between the offices of exchange of the respective Post Offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt by the next post.

The letter bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Londonderry and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the present regulations.

The forms of letter-bills which the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco shall use, in their communications with the foregoing British offices of exchange, shall agree with the patterns above described.

The letter-bill from the offices of New-York and San Francisco, for the British Packet Office at Panama, shall be in conformity with the form F, annexed to the present regulations.

The letter-bill from the office of New-York, for the British Packet Office at Colon, shall be in conformity with the form G, annexed to the present regulations.

The letter-bill from the office of New-York, for the British Packet Office at St. Thomas, shall be in conformity with the form H, annexed to the present regulations.

ART. 11. The respective offices of Exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters, passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and in like manner, shall mark, with black ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the dispatching office.

ART. 12. The respective offices of Exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the letter bills.

To each packet shall be attached a label, showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label.

The labels which the respective offices of exchange shall make use of, in virtue of the provisions of the article, shall be printed as follows:

1. On pink paper for paid international correspondence.
2. On yellow paper for paid transit correspondence.
3. On white paper for unpaid correspondence, whether international or transit.
4. And on blue paper for matter giving rise to no account.

ART. 13. Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month.

Such of those letters, &c., as shall have been changed to the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in the discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted.

Dead letters, &c., which have been received in closed mails and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, &c., in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded.

ART. 14. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed, (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public, even after they have been opened,) may be included and admitted with the dead letters mutually returned.

ART. 15. Ordinary or registered letters, book-packets and patterns of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned, without delay, through the respective offices of exchange for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the dispatching office to the other office.

The article of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid by the receivers.

ART. 16. The detailed regulations agreed upon between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom and of the United States in the Convention signed at London on the 18th of June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the day on which the present detailed regulations shall be put into operation.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the 7th day of November, and in Washington the 24th day of November, 1868.

J. WM. TILLEY, Secretary,
General Post Office, London.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails, General Post Office, Washington.

The West Davenport Murder—Details of the Tragedy.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 28.

Our reporter has obtained some important facts in regard to the terrible tragedy at West Davenport, Delaware County, which show that the poor woman must have suffered excruciatingly before her death. The case is as follows:

ELISHA B. FERO and his wife were at his store in West Davenport a considerable portion of the day preceding the night of the murder. It is alleged that a woman with whom Mr. FERO was on intimate terms visited the store several times on that day, but for what object is not known. The landlord at the hotel at West Davenport says that he went to the residence of FERO about 11 o'clock on Monday night, about two hours before the murder was committed, and that Mr. and Mrs. FERO were then up, and that FERO went to his store with him and procured him a faucet. The object for which he called being accomplished, he took his departure.

About 1 o'clock, the family occupying the dwelling next to that of Mr. FERO, and consisting of husband, wife and son, were startled from their sleep by groans or moaning, as from a person suffering the pangs of death, with the words: "Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear! don't kill me!" They made a slight search, but discovering nothing, they again retired. In a short time they were again alarmed by the discharge in the street of a pistol, and hearing an outcry proceeding from Mr. FERO. Hastening out they met Mr. FERO, and he informed them that there had been a burglar in his house trying to rob him. By this time the neighbors had assembled, and they entered FERO's house, when he again informed them that a burglar had been trying to rob him, and that he had escaped. They then entered the bedroom and found Mrs. FERO weltering in her gore, and discovered that she had been shot through the head. It should be stated, perhaps, that at the time FERO was discovered on the street, he had all his clothes on except his hat and boots.

The blankets were placed with the utmost care about the woman—a fact hardly consistent with FERO's statement that he had been pulled from the bed while clinging to the pistol of the burglar, and that after a struggle with him he immediately rushed into the street.

The Coroner was notified, hastened thither, and immediately empaneled a jury. Physicians were summoned, and a *post-mortem* examination was held upon the body of Mrs. FERO. It was found that she had received three fractures of the skull, the wounds of which measured respectively eleven, seven and three inches, and also a pistol wound, either of which was sufficient to produce death. The physicians were of the opinion that the deceased received three severe blows on the head, and that they must have been given her previous to her having been shot. These blows must have been inflicted with a board or other flat substance. In making a further and more thorough examination of the body of deceased, marks of a man's hand were discovered on her face, directly covering her mouth. The ball, after entering the cranium of the murdered woman, immediately took an upward turn, which hardly seems possible, if, as FERO states, it came from a pistol in the hands of a burglar standing over her.

Another fact learned on this further investigation will also have an important bearing in the case. The ball taken from the pistol wound on deceased, it is alleged, was found to exactly fit the pistol found upon FERO. Another point bearing on the case is, that Mr. FERO said the burglar must have entered the house with a pair of nippers by the front door; but on an examination by two experts, it was found that such could not have been the case, as there were no marks on the key. The key was placed on the inside of the door, and the door was locked. It was then opened with a pair of nippers, and the marks of the nippers were found imprinted on the key. This fact impressed all with the idea that the murder was not committed by any party from the outside. This circumstance of the key was then related to Mr. FERO, who, it is alleged, stated that he did not know whether the door was locked by Mrs. FERO before retiring or not. All these facts, combined with the contradictory stories told by Mr. FERO, the Coroner's jury considered as a warrant to them for the finding of him guilty of wilful murder.

Mr. FERO has been honored and respected in the community. He has been Justice of the Peace, and both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. FERO was an estimable woman. The excitement in the village is of course intense. Rumors of domestic discord, originating in marital infidelity on the part of the husband, abound. The evidences that the murder was most atrocious and brutal are so convincing that the feeling is intensely bitter. The Christian virtues and modesty of the deceased had won for her great respect, and that she should thus be made the victim of brutal and fiendish passion has produced a sympathy for her deep and strong. FERO was yesterday committed to jail on a Coroner's warrant, without examination.

BANK DEFALCATION AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—The public will be pained to learn that the rumors current for a day or two of the deficiency in the accounts of Mr. DAY, Cashier of the Union National Bank, in Wilmington, are well founded. The deficiency amounts to about $15,000, of which the bank, of course, loses nothing—Mr. DAY's property covering the most of it, and his securities for the balance being ample. The loss has been incurred by speculations in stocks, which have been in progress for a comparatively limited period. Mr. DAY communicated the facts of his case to the President of the bank on Thursday, and resigned his position on Saturday.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Election Scenes—Sketch of Bristol—City Pictures—The Bristol Cathedral—Industry, Amusements and Politics of the Town.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bristol, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

Parliament is dissolved. Not an M. P. now in all England. Queen we have at Windsor Castle conferring with Mr. Disraeli about her speech; Lords in plenty very busy electioneering; but no Commons. The proclamation of dissolution was issued on Wednesday, and next day was posted up, or read in the market-place in every town in the Kingdom, with "God save the Queen," and other antique ceremonies. On Wednesday night the writs, commanding the Sheriffs of every county to have new members elected and sent to London forthwith, were sent off with great care from the General Post Office. Next Monday the public nominations will be made in every borough and county. If there is no opposition, there will be a show of hands—no other voting—and the member nominated will be declared elected. If the show of hands is not satisfactory, as it never is where there are two candidates for one seat, a poll is demanded, and this will take place the next day (Tuesday) in the towns, and the day following in the country. Every member must be elected, every writ returned, within ten days, because England cannot do longer without a House of Commons. Something might happen. There must be 650 gentlemen who can write M. P. to their names, and then the country is safe.

THE TOWN OF BRISTOL.

This is why I came down to Bristol. I wanted to catch two birds with one pinch of salt—to see a famous old English town, hitherto by me unvisited, and also to see a lively election. They are both here. Bristol is one of the most peculiar and interesting towns in England. It was a town and port of the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans. For a long time it was the second port in the Empire. When Ireland was powerful and prosperous, Bristol sent to her Saxon slaves. When the Saxons were no longer exported and sold—when the time came that Britons never, never would be slaves, the enterprising "merchant adventurers" of Bristol sent off their ships to the coast of Africa, landed and branded their negroes here, and shipped them off in assorted cargoes to the West Indies and Virginia plantations, so that America is indebted to Bristol for the ancestors of a large portion of her now free and independent citizens. In exchange for the slaves, the Bristol merchants brought home tobacco, still one of the largest imports. "Bristol Birdseye" is known over the smoking world. The slave trade was also the origin of its immense sugar refineries.

Planted on a safe harbor, impregnable to all attacks by sea, on one of the finest channels, or estuaries, of these islands, opening out southwest into the broad Atlantic, Bristol built ships as soon as ships were built anywhere in these waters, and was ready for any sort of trade, from selling Englishmen to Ireland, or negroes to America, down to its present exports of iron and coal, and imports of sugar and tobacco. In 1347, when the English fleet of 738 vessels, carrying twenty men each, was before Calais, twenty-four of them were from Bristol. But two hundred years before that it was described as "a wealthy place, full of ships from Ireland, Norway and all parts of Europe." The Cabots sailed from Bristol to explore the coasts of America. Here were built the *Great Western* steamship, the first English steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, and the first ocean screw steamer, the *Great Britain*. I am writing these lines in the handsome drawing-room of the widow of a Bristol sea Captain, on College Green, close by the Cathedral. Almost under my windows are a handsome ship and a large Cork steamer. Close at my right are the ivy-crowned ruins of an ancient monastery. At each corner of my fire-place is an American rocking-chair, brought home by the late Captain from New-York.

Bristol, I ought to have said before, has a population of 180,000. It lies between two of the richest agricultural counties in England—Gloucestershire and Somersetshire—famous for Gloster and double Gloster and Cheddar cheeses. It is the centre of the great Southwestern coal field, with abundance of iron. Coal and iron are, therefore, its chief exports. Give a town a rich agricultural country, plenty of coal, iron, a good harbor leading to an open sea, and what more can it require? In addition, Bristol has on one side a high and salubrious position, grand scenery, beautiful building sites—in fact, as I find in a local guide-book: "The talented Mr. Foster, of Philadelphia, U. S., states: 'The scenery in the vicinity of Bristol is perhaps the finest of its character in England, and in passing down the Avon it is seen in some of its most enchanting features. At one point of the river the heights of Clifton are visible with their graceful crescents peering above like the creations of fairy land.'" And the talented Mr. Foster is right, whoever he may be. I have never seen a city with a finer prospect from its heights, nor a grander aspect. And the suspension bridge rivals that of Niagara. You look far down upon the main-truck of the tallest ship. The whole gorge of the river is of wonderful beauty.

The tides in this region make a great variety in the scenery. At Bristol they rise forty feet. A few miles further up the channel they rise seventy feet, and come in with a bore from six to nine feet high. The Avon at the suspension bridge is at low tide a brook you can wade across, and men are seen like mites, filling barges with coal, from a vein in the mud of the river. Six hours later you may see great ships and steamers in the same channel. The harbor, formed of the walled-in river bed, running through the town, is kept always at high-tide level, by double locks, which are opened at high tide, at which time only can shipping get out or in.

Half of Bristol is in the style of the middle ages, and wonderfully curious and picturesque to us spick and span Americans. The first street I walked down on leaving the railway termini, at which roads centre from four or five directions, reminded me of the description of Albany in the first American geography, which describes it as "a village of 300 houses and 1,500 inhabitants, all with their gable ends to the streets." There are more than that number in this position in the older parts of Bristol, and some of them are very old and picturesque. But when you come to the centre of the city, there is not a city in England with finer or more ornate architecture. The Exchange, Law Courts, Post Office and great banks and insurance offices, are just magnificent. They beat London hollow. The building stone, Bath oolite, is of a soft, creamy color, easily cut and very tempting to the sculptor. Then pass over one of the bridges and up past the Cathedral and College-green to the heights of the aristocratic suburb of Clifton, certainly the finest suburb in England, and you have villas, terraces, crescents, like queenly crowns upon the boldest and most commanding positions. If New-York were upon a small tidal river, winding through a bold gorge like the Niagara below the Falls, and all the heights crowned with palaces, it would be on a large scale what Bristol is coming to be.

Fire, that destroyed all the finest architecture of London, has spared that of Bristol, and its old churches are rich models for emulation, and they are not neglected. Even the Congregationalists have just built a large chapel in the purest style of ecclesiastical gothic, with elaborate sculptures and gargoyles of mediæval grotesqueness. It is said that the Independents are also going in for high ritual, because it attracts full congregations, and draws out liberal collections; whereas naked services lead to naked pews and empty contribution boxes.

The Bristol Cathedral is but a fragment of the ancient collegiate church of an Augustinian monastery, founded in 1142, but a very fine fragment. It is to be restored to something like its primitive dimensions. Among its Anglican Bishops were Butler, author of the "*Analogy*," Newton, and Fletcher, father of the dramatic poet. Fletcher attended Mary, Queen of Scots, to the scaffold, and earned his Bishoprick by his zeal for Queen Elizabeth on that occasion.

In the political riots in 1831, during the agitation for the first Reform bill, the mob sacked the Bishop's palace, destroyed the library and damaged the Cathedral. These riots lasted for some days. The Custom-house, Excise Office, jails, and forty private houses were burned, much property was destroyed, and about four hundred persons lost their lives. It seemed to me that just now such a place might have a lively election.

Among other ancient and curious churches are the Temple, with its leaning tower, founded 1145 by the Knights Templar; St. Peter's, 1130; St. Phillip, about 1200; St. Thomas, 1200; and St. Mary Redcliff, one of the largest and finest, 1369. This is one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in England. Bristol boasts of its other eminent persons, besides navigators and merchant princes, of the philanthropists Colston and Reynolds; the poets Southey and Chatterton; the painters Lawrence and Bird, Coleridge, Porter, Prichard, Conybeare, Carpenter, Hannah More and Mary Carpenter.

The industry of Bristol is in coal, iron, brass, lead, sugar refineries, breweries, potteries, glass, soap, cotton, tobacco, leather, boots and shoes; in all these it is famous. One sugar refinery does a thousand tons a week, employing 600 men, and using 100 tons of coal a day. One tobacconist pays $10,000 a week Government duty.

They have a new theatre—Barry Sullivan is the present star—a beautiful concert-room, where Miss Arrabella Goddard gave a pianoforte recital on Wednesday evening to a full house, largely composed of fashionable boarding-schools. Each school—the more advanced musical pupils, I presume—came with the teachers, all in evening dress, and making as pretty a feminine flower show of lovely swells as you could wish to see. On one side of the hall was one happy gentleman in a cluster of twenty-five young ladies, like a black beetle on a bouquet.

Music Halls do not seem to flourish. Drinking houses are very numerous, and do not like a monopoly. I hope to write, further on, of other and some very peculiar institutions.

Just now, as you may imagine, politics are the order of the day. Bristol has been represented of late years by two Liberals. One of the Berkeleys, a jolly old fellow of 74, has been member for Bristol for twenty years, and has a life lease of the position. He ought to be a Tory, but by some accident votes with the Liberals. The other member was Sir Morton Peto, a rich and liberal Dissenter, ready to take the post, as he did other things, by contract. Sir Morton failed one day, with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and was obliged to give up his seat. Bankrupts are not allowed in Parliament. Even that poor Lord Pelham Clinton, though the brother of a Duke, had to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, when his gambling losses had driven him into bankruptcy.

In the election for the new Parliament, Mr. Berkeley stands, of course; but somebody was wanted to take the place of Sir Morton Peto. Just the man presented himself in the person of Mr. Samuel Morley, a rich Dissenter, with his hand always in his pocket. Mr. Morley makes stockings at Nottingham, and gives £500 to anybody who wishes to build a dissenting chapel, if he can raise as much more. He gave £100 to prosecute Gov. Eyre, £100 to the Temperance Alliance; in short, if you want from £100 to £500, go to Mr. Morley. For some reason his Nottingham neighbors did not send him to Parliament, and he tries Bristol. There is only one Conservative candidate, a Bristol banker, whose brother was in the House many years—Mr. Miles. He has plenty of money and pluck, and has been working very hard for his election.

Candidates in England have no mock modesty. Mr. Berkeley is in London, too old and too ill to take part in the canvass; but Miles and Morley have made five or six speeches a day for weeks. They go from factory to factory, addressing the workmen; from shop to shop, soliciting interest; from house to house, asking votes. An Englishman, no matter what his station, expects a candidate to come personally, hat in hand, to ask him for his vote, to compliment his wife and kiss his baby, and perhaps to put a five-pound note on the mantel shelf. At any rate, he wants to be asked. The meetings on both sides are, for this country, very large, and they are in a personal way, very enthusiastic. It is "men, not principles." An English meeting is terrific in cheering a man it likes. On Wednesday night, at Colston Hall, 6,000 Conservatives cheered Mr. Miles until it seemed as if all ears would be split, and the building crumble in pieces. As to the questions involved, I cannot see that the mass of the voters know anything about them. The Liberals believe in Mr. Gladstone. The Radicals go for Mr. Bright, when he tells them that "throne, nobility and hierarchy are all rotten to the core and doomed to fall." Dissenters, Secularists, and most Roman Catholics, are in favor of disestablishment. This last is really the only party issue.

The Bristol Conservatives, you see, have only one candidate. They are willing to divide the two seats, and so do not oppose Mr. Berkeley, the old member; but they are bitterly down on Morley, who represents everything they do not like. So the walls are covered and the shop windows are filled with posters, handbills, photographs and caricatures of the rival candidates. The local lithographers are busy with pictorial witticisms. The first words you read are "Plump for Miles." Think of everybody "plump for Miles." Next you hear the chorus:

"Then shout hurrah! ye Tory boys,
Just show what you can do,
And send John Miles to Parliament,
Our good, true-hearted Blue."

So they are to "plump." To plump means that every Tory gives both of his votes for Miles. They will not count but as one for him, but they will not by any chance help one of the other candidates. If the extra votes of the Tories were divided between the two Liberals, they might elect them both; so the only safe way is to lose one vote—that is, to plump.

Some of the songs are not bad. Here now is a bitter Tory one on Morley, to the lively tune of "Off she Goes":

"There's a Rad just sacked from Nottingham town,
Bitter and slimy and cunning and bland,
Eager to smash both Church and Crown,
And game his ten or twelve thousand to stand:
Lords and ladies, and Church and Crown,
Land and learning and all pull down.

He is a Rad to the bitterest end,
He is a cad no scruple will stay;
Women he'll threaten and money he'll spend,
Talk Scripture, and snuffle and groan and pray;
Lords and ladies, and Church and Crown,
Land and learning and all pull down."

And so on. On the Liberal side the cry is for religious equality and glory to Gladstone, with abundant abuse of Mr. Disraeli, the coolest, pluckiest, most audacious man who ever stood in such a position. His speech the other night, at the Guildhall, was simply sublime. His bitterest opponents were compelled to cheer him out of pure astonishment.

The cleverest handbill out is a new political catechism, which brings the claims of the two parties down to the comprehension of the meanest capacity. It begins: "Who got us into a war with China? The Liberals. Who drifted us into the Crimean war? The Liberals. Who passed a grinding and iniquitous Poor law? The Liberals. Who caused the Abyssinian war? Who were twenty-five years in office and did not reform the Irish Church?" And so on of Liberal shortcomings and misdeeds. Then comes the other side, in which, in the same forcible way of question and answer, the voter is taught that the Conservatives passed the Reform bill, the Ten Hours bill, the Factory bill, saved Europe from war, settled the *Alabama* question, rescued English prisoners from Abyssinia, &c., &c. Moral: "Poll early and plump! Plump one! Plump all! Plump for Miles!"

There are five Roman Catholic churches and two convents in Bristol, and a large Irish population, including, probably, 800 voters, for even now most of the working classes are excluded. The few Irish Protestants, of whatever denomination, will plump for Miles. If they wanted disestablishment ever so much, for the interests of their own faith, they would be sure to go against the Papists. But the Roman Catholic vote will probably be given solid for the Liberal candidates. An Irish Bishop has called upon his clergy to "direct the energies" of their flocks in the approaching contest. And they will do it. To-night, at 6 o'clock, Mr. Morley, who may have made no-Popery speeches at Exeter Hall, and subscribed his hundreds to Protestant associations and soupers, is to address an Irish meeting. It is the last meeting, I believe, before the election; this is the last blow to be struck. I have got my ticket, and am going early.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

Don Carlos and the Spanish Throne—The "Affaire Baudin"—Court Notes—American Topics—English Privileges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 13, 1868.

In truth the "divine right" people have set themselves up as the laughing-stock of the world. A few years ago we had a laugh at the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris, who proposed a "fusion" of their claims, just as if the principle of divine right could be fused like two railroads, or two soap-making companies.

But now we have something better than this. A young man by the name of Don Carlos, who lives next door, has placed the divine right on a level with a soap company or the Mexican bonds in earnest. He proposes to put the throne of Spain into a joint stock company for his benefit at $100 the share, and asks his friends and the friends of the enterprise to buy his stock. When he gets money enough by the sale of these shares he proposes to raise an army and march on Madrid. *Ce n'est pas plus malin que ça.* Thus even the descendants of the old line of monarchs are yielding to the habits of the times. When they can't obtain a throne in the ordinary mode of regular descendance or revolution, they put the affair into a joint stock company, and reëstablish the divine right by the power of money.

We have not yet heard that Don Carlos and his cousin, the Prince of the Asturias, have yet proposed a fusion of their rights, but we are sure they will yet come to that point, like the French Bourbons and Orleanists. Adversity makes strange bedfellows.

THE "AFFAIRE BAUDIN."

The "affaire Baudin" is assuming wider dimensions every day. The Representative Baudin, killed on the Barricades at the *coup d'état*, as I told you in my last, was exhumed in the memories of men by the recent work of M. Tenot on the Revolution of 1848, and when the day came for the annual visit to the cemeteries, (All Saints' Day,) a rush of patriots to the grave of the gallant Baudin took place. Thus far the Government did not interfere; but when a proposition was made to raise a monument over the neglected grave, then the Minister of the Interior gave orders to stop the subscription. Every journal which published a list of subscribers to the monument was seized; the *Avenir National* was seized and suppressed three days in succession.

Then six lawyers met and published a consultation declaring that the Government had no right to stop a subscription for a monument, and this consultation received the adhesion of Berryer, Jules Favre, Senard, Dufaure, Demarest, and more than half the lawyers of Paris. The Government, notwithstanding this formidable opposition, holds out, and the affair comes up before the Correctional Police to-day for a first hearing. The Government bases the prosecution upon the two words, "interior manœuvres" (for bringing the Government into disrepute,) which occur in one of the sections of the law on public safety. Six or seven other papers, in defiance of the Government, have published subscription lists to the monument, and the editors of these papers have also been cited before the Court.

So that we are going to have a regular carnival of lawsuits growing out of this affair, and the Government will have gained by it the following stupendous advantages: Instead of a private affair that would have fallen without any political significance, it has been converted into a political one of very considerable importance. Instead of securing public order, they have created disorder, by awakening and strengthening the hands of the Opposition, and by provoking them to resistance. Instead of a small sum, money enough has already been subscribed to raise a monument of the first class, and means will probably be found sooner or later to raise it.

As for the newspaper editors, if they are sent to prison the effect will be terrible on the public mind. Fifty of the leading lawyers of Paris are ready to plead for them gratis, and the public will make up their fines by another subscription, if they are allowed to; but the prison must be suffered in person, and this is the part of the punishment the Government, in its own interest, ought to try to avoid.

COURT NOTES.

The days of courtiers appear to be at an end. Twice lately gentlemen—the first time Edgar Ney, Prince of Moscow, and the next time Prince Joachim Murat—have permitted themselves, while on a hunting excursion with the Emperor, to shoot more game than His Majesty! What would Louis the Fourteenth have thought of a courtier who dared to beat him shooting? What, also, must we think of the decadence of French game, when we find a man of 60, like the Emperor, killing, in one afternoon's hunt, 260 head of deer and fowl? Verily, the game is more courtly than the courtiers.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

An American correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Philadelphia, commences his last letter thus: "A ghastly catalogue of riots, murders and disasters has formed the burden of American news for the last few days," and then follows, for the amusement of republic haters abroad, a careful digest of the "ghastly catalogue."

A gentleman who used to furnish items to the official *Moniteur* of Paris on American affairs, tells me that when he sent in paragraphs on the political institutions of the country, or anything serious or commendable, it was almost sure to find its way to the waste basket. But when he gave them on the contrary a "ghastly catalogue" of violence and disorder, or trivialities without color or character, they were accepted and inserted with a relish. A negro riot, a free fight, a railway smash-up, a runaway match, a church quarrel as to what Adam was doing when the serpent demoralized Eve, or whether Pontius Pilot washed his hands on days when he didn't condemn an innocent man—these were the items the Imperialist journal snatched at as representative facts from the miserable Republic across the water.

The London *Times*, imitating the Paris *Moniteur*, makes the safety of English institutions depend on its weekly digest of American horrors and American trivialities. The monarchy is to be saved by contrast. But how does it happen that it is an American pen that furnishes the contrast? Is it some one who has a diseased liver, or one of the unsatisfied, for whom the war did not terminate rightly, and who thinks the country therefore going to ruin?

ENGLISH PRIVILEGES.

Criticism at home is the safety of the State. An article like that of the London *Times* on the late Marquis of Hastings is a high act of patriotism. But where is the Englishman that would write such an article to a foreign and a hostile journal? At home, among ourselves, we may criticise public and private wrongs, and each other, as much as we please, and the public welfare is, in general, a gainer thereby; but when we step across the frontier to wash our dirty linen in presence of the enemy, it looks very like a crime.

MALAKOFF.

THE ADAMS FAMILY.

Its Traditions and History—The Old Homestead—Sketches of Eminent Members of the Family.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Boston, November, 1868.

Eight generations of Adamses have lived for the greater part of their lives in one town of Massachusetts, and the heads of all but the first generation have been elected by their fellow-citizens to responsible office, from Selectman of their native town to President of the United States. The Adams family is a standing contradiction to the idea that the old New-England families are deteriorating and dying out. It was never more numerous, prosperous, healthy, respectable or hopeful than now. If some of the present generation are erratic, that is no more than can be said of their ancestors.

THE FIRST AMERICAN ADAMS.

The founder, in Massachusetts, of this Adams family was one Henry Adams, who came to this country from England about the year 1639. The inscription placed upon the tombstone of Henry Adams, by the first President Adams, states that he fled from the "dragon persecution" in Devonshire. This is now believed to be an error. It is thought to be more probable that the family came from Essex, England, but there are no records to verify this conjecture or to disprove it. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, while in England, devoted some time to the investigation of this point, but was unable to find anything having a certain bearing on the question.

HIS DESCENDANTS.

Henry Adams brought over with him his wife and eight sons. As the father had been an original proprietor of the town of Braintree, his eldest son Henry became its first town clerk; but he and the other sons soon scattered into the surrounding towns and left only Joseph, born in England in 1626, in Braintree. This Joseph had several sons, among them Joseph, Jr., who is the ancestor of the family with which we have to do, and John, who was grandfather of the great Sam Adams. To Joseph, Jr., was born, in 1691, John, the father of John, the second President of the United States, grandfather of John Quincy, the sixth President, great-grandfather of Charles Francis, lately Minister to England, and great-great-grandfather of John Quincy, for the past two years Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Of the earlier generations little is known, and that little has interest chiefly on account of the eminent position attained by the later members of the family. They were farmers, steady-going men of Puritan ancestry, and themselves following in the footsteps of their fathers. They were all members of the "first church," at first of Braintree, and afterward of Quincy; tilled the ground, were selectmen of the town, raised large families of hopeful children, and died at a good old age. Their gravestones are still to be seen in the old graveyard. The town of Quincy, formed of a part of Braintree, was their home, and the ancestral acres and dwellings have descended from generation to generation, and still remain in possession of the family. It was not until John Adams, "the lawyer," as he modestly calls himself on one of the inscriptions in the graveyard, had graduated at Harvard and been admitted to the practice of the law, that the old spot was not the permanent home of the family. A few years before the Revolution, however, John Adams removed to Boston, and did not return to Quincy as his home until his term of President was nearly ended.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

During John Adams' term of office as President he sent a commission to his business agent in this State to purchase him an estate, and the house and lands about it have ever since remained in the possession of the family. It stands about a mile distant from the house in which he had formerly lived, and another house close by in which he first drew the breath of life. Both these houses, each the birthplace of a President, are still standing, and are in a tolerable state of repair. It is fortunate that these houses are in the hands of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who can afford to keep them as they are, and is also interested to do so.

The house purchased by Mr. John Adams, as stated above, the present residence of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, was built by a wealthy West India planter, who went to Quincy during the last century and erected it for his own use. For some reason he was obliged to sell it, and it came into Mr. Adams' hands. The latter immediately enlarged it by building an addition at the side, so that it is to appearance a double tenement. Its front is shaded by noble old elms, and the little plat beneath is tastefully laid out as a flower garden. To gain admission you give an alarm, if your strength is equal to it, by means of a brass knocker weighing several pounds and covering rather less than a square foot of the surface of the door. There is not a very decided appearance of great antiquity about the house, without or within.

The rooms are quite large and square, not high studded, but with higher walls than was common at the period when it was built. The doors are generally of oak, and the fastening are of a quaint pattern. The rooms, most interesting of themselves, are the library and the mahogany room. The former is on the second floor in the "new" part of the house. It overlooks the street. Around all the walls but that facing the street are shelves containing the books of three generations. Here, too, are gathered many of the papers of the two Presidents, some of them in large chests, with the initials of the former owner painted upon them.

The quantity of paper printed and written upon in this house is something enormous. The story is told that in the early life, as a lawyer, of John Adams, it once became a necessity for him, in order to save his case for his client, to establish a certain date. The suit was concerning a debt. Mr. Adams tried every means to fix this date, but failed in all, until, by chance, he found the required evidence by the post-mark upon the back of an old letter. Impressed by the importance of this little scrap of paper, and determined never again to lack for documentary evidence by his own fault, he adopted the practice of saving every piece of paper that came into his possession, and continued it through life. His son learned the lesson from him, and was fully as careful in this respect. The consequence is that the house is now burdened and groaning with the papers collected during the long lives of these two public men. Mr. C. F. Adams is at present engaged in editing his father's papers, including a great many of a private nature which have never been before the public.

The "mahogany" room is one on which the old planter who built the house lavished his wealth. At that day it was expensive to bring a cargo of mahogany from the West Indies, and use it as he did. The walls are entirely composed of paneled mahogany, giving the room a very rich and cosy appearance. It is used as a Winter sitting room.

Nearly all the lower rooms are plentifully adorned with portraits, some of them of great historical and intrinsic value. In the Summer sitting-room are the portraits, all by Gilbert Stuart, of the two Presidents and their wives. Here and elsewhere are portraits of Washington and Lafayette, of Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, and family physician of the Adamses, of Thomas Jefferson, and others, all painted specially for the ancestor of the present owners. In one of the halls hangs a very elaborate piece of needle-work and embroidery made by the school-girls of some academy, and presented to Mrs. John Adams when her husband was President.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

There is still living in Quincy an old gentleman by the name of Tirrell, who has worked for four generations of Adamses. As a boy he helped his father, who worked in the family of Mr. John Adams, and afterward he was constantly employed there, and in fact brought up in the house. He retained a perfect recollection of both the Presidents, and delights to talk of them. Naturally enough his admiration for the family, and all belonging to them, is unbounded. He devoted an afternoon to showing me various objects of interest, and relating incidents showing the characteristics of his early masters as domestic men.

When at home, Mr. John Adams was the very model of hospitality; his house was always full of company, and they were elegantly entertained. The minister, whether settled there or a stranger, always dined there on Sunday. No one was ever known to be sent away from their door uncared for. Rich and poor alike were welcome, and those of the latter class, who did not take pains or were unable to come, were tenderly cared for at the expense of young Charles Tirrell's legs.

There was one old black woman named Phebe, who was a nurse for Mrs. Adams when the latter was young, but who became poor and needy. Mrs. Adams provided her a home, pensioned her, provided her with everything she wanted, visited her and watched with her when sick, and sincerely mourned her when, in 1810, at the age of eighty-two, she died. Mrs. Adams, who is known to the biographers as a very intelligent and capable woman, and an ornament of the Executive Mansion, was also, according to the estimate of this observing gentleman, Mr. Tirrell, one of the most remarkable of domestic geniuses. She knew accurately the value of a sirloin or a load of hay, and was equally difficult to be imposed upon in the purchase of the one or the sale of the other. She was master of the house, and by her quiet yet firm sway ruled the household, a task which did not come within the scope of her husband's power. He was quick and sometimes irascible. He paid no attention, generally, to any part of the providing department, and when he did was pretty sure to blunder. She, on the contrary, was thoroughly familiar with all the details, and could not be cheated by sharp tradesmen or idle servants. Mrs. Adams would sometimes go to the door and call for Charles, (Mr. Tirrell,) who might be working in the field under Mr. Adams' supervision. The latter would look up and reply quickly, "He can't come. He's busy." Mrs. Adams would make no reply. In a few minutes Mr. Adams was sure to say, "Charles, I guess you had better go and see what the old lady wants." It does not need two glances at John Adams' portraits to see that he was a very dressy man—one whom it would be a surprise to find without a carefully prepared and elegant toilet. He was a great horseman, and would ride for hours together without becoming fatigued. This was his custom at a very late period of his life. He was remarkable as an early riser, as a great smoker, and as a lover of cider. It was common with him to rise at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. When he went out to dine, he always had his hair elaborately curled. He was never at ease unless he had with him his own pewter plate to eat from. It was his invariable custom to take the latter article with him wherever he went.

There was something touching in the relations between himself and children. It is said that he never passed a group of children without removing his hat and bowing. Once, late in life, he was riding horseback past a school-house in Braintree, while the scholars were at recess. They saw him coming and ranged themselves on each side of the road, and as the Ex-President passed, the boys removed their hats, the girls curtsied, and all then cheered him, the courteous old gentleman riding between the ranks uncovered.

His immobility and nervous strength was another peculiarity. He has been known to stand, leaning upon his cane, for hours together, watching his men while they were laying a stone wall, for instance, as motionless as a statue, or as a scare-cow in a corn-field. This peculiarity was noticeable in his latest years, when he had long passed the aged usually allotted to man.

John Quincy Adams can hardly be said to have had any home life in Massachusetts. Though born in Braintree, now Quincy, he was much with his parents, and his father, soon after his birth, became very much engaged in public affairs. He made his second voyage to Europe when only thirteen, and as early as in his fifteenth year became private secretary to Francis Dana, just appointed Minister to St. Petersburg. This was the beginning of an official career that was intermitted for short periods only until his death, at the age of 81 years. His history as a public officer is so remarkable that it deserves to be briefly recapitulated.

At the age of 27 years, in 1794, he was appointed Minister to the Hague, and he continued abroad in a diplomatic capacity, as Minister to Portugal, in Berlin, until the accession of Mr. Jefferson, in 1801. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1802, and to the United States Senate in the next year. He resigned shortly before the close of the term, which would have ended in 1809; but immediately on the accession of Mr. Madison, in March of the latter year, he was nominated as Minister to Russia. He remained abroad eight years, during a large part of which time he was engaged in negotiating treaties, and the last two years as Minister resident, at London. He was Mr. Monroe's Secretary of State during the eight years of his administration, and succeeded him as President, in 1825, at the age of 58, left the office in 1829, in 1830 was chosen a representative in Congress, and was successively reelected until his death, in 1848. It is stating the case within bounds to say that not more than ten of the sixty years of his life, after he became of age, were passed free from the cares of office. His home was, for the greater part of the time, in Boston, while he put off at long intervals his official harness, and the traditions of him are few.

MINISTER ADAMS.

The third generation of diplomats is represented in Mr. Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Adams bears the family likeness very strongly in feature and figure. He is rather small of stature, but well formed, slightly inclined to corpulence. He is graceful in his movements, deliberate in speech, but possessing a fine command of language, affable, easy in conversation, and fond of a good joke, at which he breaks into a pleasant but not boisterous laugh. In dress he is "proper," but not by any means prim. There is an air of quiet neatness, and an absence of any starchy odor. He is affable, easy in conversation, with a pleasant laugh, and pleasant of voice. There is very little to remind you of his long residence abroad in his language or pronunciation. It is easy to see how he might become a favorite in diplomatic circles, even though his manners are not at all reserved or aristocratic. His pursuits and pleasures are literary. I do not suppose that he can take much pleasure in the political struggles of to-day. In fact, he has removed himself so far from this contest through which we have just passed that no one knows outside of his own circle on which side he really stood. There was never in this country a family which submitted with less grace to the trammels of party which has been so favored with high official position. The first President Adams was defeated for a second term by the dissatisfaction of some of his party friends with certain of his acts, which they declared savored of favoring the other side; and the present John Quincy Adams was formally nominated by a Republican paper, while running as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, as "a brevet Republican." As Mr. C. F. Adams expresses it, "the family has always had a habit of thinking for itself, without much regard to party. My son seems to be following the old custom, and is accordingly handled without mittens by both parties."

Apparently, Mr. Adams is less fond of the stormy part of political life than his father or grandfather. The hatred to them on the part of some persons was stern and unrelenting. It followed them in retirement and in office, and they being unable to rest content under the wounds inflicted by the enemy's arrows, returned the fire with more or less effect. Mr. Adams has occupied a position of extreme difficulty, and has sometimes been compelled to enter on sharp and unpleasant controversies, but they have been of such a nature that they have left him exposed to no personal malice such as his parents had to endure. He returned from England expressly to engage in the work to which he is now devoting his time—editing his father's papers. The task of looking over and arranging these is by no means small, when the scrupulous care with which everything of this kind was saved is remembered. The work will be one of considerable magnitude, but it is impossible yet to say how many volumes it will make.

It is understood that Mr. Adams is wealthy. His elder brothers, George Washington and John, died quite young, and the family property descended to him. It has not diminished under his ownership. As has been remarked, he keeps all the family relics with careful hand. It is a boast with him that of all the old Presidential private residences, this alone has been kept in the family. About a thousand acres of land in various parts of the town of Quincy are owned by him.

Mrs. Charles Francis Adams is a daughter of Peter C. Brooks, and a sister of Mrs. Edward Everett. She is a most estimable lady, and is said to be very like Mrs. John Adams in talent, judgment and benevolence. They have had six children—four sons and two daughters. One of the sons is a young man still at Harvard; one a little older graduated in 1858, and was with his father in England, while the other two are lawyers in practice in Boston for several years, and worthy of notice in other respects.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams, the hope of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts, has received more than his full share of both praise and abuse. His experience is almost a repetition of that of his two Presidential ancestors. He was born at Boston, and has just completed his thirty-fifth year. He passed through the usual course of study at the public schools and the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard in 1849, and graduated in 1853; studied law with J. J. Clarke and Lemuel Shaw, (not the Chief Justice,) was admitted to the Bar, and opened an office in Boston. He has had a very good practice from the first, and has never held any office that caused him to abandon it. Although living in Boston for many years, and afterward making the city his Summer residence, the great bulk of his practice has been in Norfolk County. It has been his custom to keep open an office both in Boston and Quincy, passing every Tuesday and Friday in the latter place. He holds, and has for some time held a commission as Trial Justice, and has done the greater part of the justice business for all the region. He has also been President of the Quincy Canal Company, a corporation for freighting granite to the sea, a Director of the Mount Washington National Bank, Chairman of the School Committee of Quincy, and Representative in the Legislature. He was elected for the first time to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1865, as a Republican, and served on the Judiciary Committee. The next year he gave in his adhesion to Johnsonism, and was defeated, when a candidate for reëlection. In the following year, 1867, he was made the Democratic candidate for Governor. It has always been a question with the old fogies of the party whether that first nomination was honestly obtained. There is not the slightest suspicion of Col. Adams, but some have intimated, in pretty strong terms, that the Colonel's friends used chicanery, to put it very mildly, to compass his nomination.

In his first canvass he was assisted very much by his personal popularity and the prominence which the liquor question assumed in all the New-England elections last year. But, as no one expected that he would be elected, he was quietly nominated for Representative in his own district, and was elected to that office. This year, also, he was a candidate for both Governor and Representative, and was defeated badly for both positions. Add to this his few speeches to Democratic conventions in other New-England States, his tour to South Carolina, and a brief stumping trip in New-York, with something less than a score of political letters, very different from Blair's Brodhead epistle, and you have John Quincy Adams' political life complete—not wholly discreditable to him, and with errors not so great that they cannot yet be remedied.

Col. Adams' appearance is that of an older man than he really is, on account of the premature baldness which is a peculiarity of the family. He is rather stout, too, for his years, has a fresh, ruddy complexion, a red moustache, and hair somewhat darker. He has a deep, clear and pleasant voice. Until he became engrossed in politics he was very fond of society, and was a great favorite in it. One friend, speaking of him, said to me, "He has the best laugh I ever heard—it is so hearty, and open, and contagious." In conversation he is vivacious, with a fine command of language. As has been hinted, the change in the objects of his pursuit, and the want of success which has attended him, have made him far less social than he used to be, and the change appears greater on account of his removal to Quincy, and his contentedness with his own family. He was a decided favorite in college, and was himself fond of society of both sexes. During the war he was an aid on the staff of Gov. Andrew, and in that capacity obtained the military title. In 1861 he was with Stevenson's Fourth Battalion of Infantry, as Fourth Lieutenant, when it went down the harbor to garrison Fort Independence. As aid to Gov. Andrew he went to the front several times. He is a picture of health, and in this case appearances are not deceitful. He has for some time been an industrious farmer, carrying on a milch farm at Mount Wollaston, in Quincy, and superintending the preparation of the grounds there for the erection of a family mansion. He is not merely a theoretical and supervising farmer, but can and does take the tools in his hands, and does his day's work with the men whom he employs. He has always been a remarkably hard student. In college he was more devoted to general reading than to the lessons in the text books, but he read for study, and engaged in it zealously. As a law student he was very faithful and thorough, making a pleasure of his tasks. Since he has been established in business he has also been a voracious reader of history, political economy, to some extent of metaphysics, constitutional law, the history of parties, and kindred branches. He is also well versed in poetry. Thus far he has been rather receptive than diffusive in his literary activities.

In April, 1861, he married Miss Fanny Crowninshield, whose maternal grandfather was David Sears, and whose paternal grandfather was Capt. Benjamin Crowninshield, once Secretary of the Navy. He has three bright, promising sons. Mrs. Adams is a lady of most attractive personal appearance, of very finished, elegant and pleasing manners, of robust health and strong intellect. She is called one of the most elegant ladies of her age in the society of Boston and vicinity.

Does need to be said that this gentleman, who has been thrust into unusual prominence for one of his years, has a host of friends and not a handful of enemies? He is extremely tolerant of others, strong in his attachments, but a very weak hater. He takes what of good he finds in the men with whom he is brought in contact, and lets the rest go, in an easy, unworldly way. He is accessible, affable and courteous. I doubt if he can tell you the names of half his old friends who have reviled him, and sneered at him for an old error of judgment rather than of heart, which many think he would be glad to rectify if he was only afforded a pretext for doing so.

CHARLES FRANCIS.

The second son of Minister Adams is a man fully equal in ability to his elder brother, but of quite different character. He is not so brilliant, and throws off fewer sparks on slight provocation, but if you use a little friction you will find that the fire is there. He is about three years younger than John, was born in Boston, educated there and in Harvard, entering sophomore in 1853 and graduating in 1856, studied law and opened an office in Boston, married Miss Ogden, of Newport, R. I., and has one daughter. He entered the army in 1861 as Lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and continued in service until the war closed, when he was Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry (colored), and has been brevetted Brigadier-General. When the war closed he opened a law-office in Boston again. He is not supposed to be in large practice, nor to desire a great increase. He has written much on practical and economical subjects, such as the cotton supply, railroads, the future of Boston, &c. His articles in the *North American Review*, on the latter subject, attracted much attention for their ability and the plain but unacceptable truths he told. He is almost or quite as omnivorous a reader as his brother, and is in his manners much more thoughtful and grave. He resembles his father greatly in this respect—is more like him in fact than the Colonel, though the latter has changed greatly during the past few years. His reputation has always been that of a long-headed young man, not facile and brilliant, but with eminently solid qualities. He is taller than the Adamses have usually been, but in feature and form resembles them, is at the age of 32 nearly as bald as his father is at 65. He is equally choice in his language, but more deliberate of speech than his brother; in his private and social life he is a copy of Col. John Quincy, a good deal toned down, invested with greater dignity and impressiveness of bearing. Those who know him best predict for him a very bright future.

ALL THE ADAMSES.

It is a family naturally cut out to hold office. Position comes as a matter of course to them. They are seen to the best advantage—as a great many other people are—when they do not seek it. Not one of them has ever been capable of "wire-pulling." As soon as they have regarded any act on their own part necessary to obtain an office, they have been sure to become marplots. They have been guilty of more letters injudicious and prejudicial to their own interests, without really helping the matter they had at heart, than any other family of equal prominence in the land. There is in all of them a vein of independence which has caused them in many matters to be greatly misjudged by the parties to which they have been allied and their opponents. They have had a way of expressing their disagreement with party platforms, even when the only thing to be gained by doing so was the assertion of that independence. The present generations have been blessed with opposition far less rancorous than that which pursued their ancestors; but it is not because they have been less exposed to such pursuit, or because they have been less free in the expression of their opinions.

Two grand traits which should not be overlooked are their love for truth and their unquestioned integrity. So far as I have been able to learn, the bitterest enemy has never accused any of them of falsehood or of dishonesty. They have been charged with trimming, and with trying to conciliate both parties, thus losing the cordial support of both, but never with the use of any unfair or underhanded means to secure their own advancement, or of using their official positions to further their private aims dishonestly. They have also been always found equal to any emergency which has arisen while they have been in office. Not only have they been acknowledged to possess the ability, but courage and devotion to principle have also been conceded to them. They are by no means shirks. If the responsibility was laid upon them, they were ready to assume it, even though their doing so made them an object of bitter hatred.

For several generations the richest family in the town where their residence has chiefly been, they have been respected and loved by their fellow-townsmen, not only for their ability, but because they were good neighbors and friends,—not in the least degree assuming that their wealth and cultivation and position placed them above their poorer neighbors, but kind and attentive to them, sympathizing with them in the little events of country life, and ever ready to lend a helping hand. They have been, eminently, a popular family in their own town, and are so to-day.

It is now a growing family, and hardly less promising than at any former period in its history,—perhaps not in the same way, but in a manner equally as honorable and as worthy of itself. The four sons of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and his four grandchildren, are all vigorous scions of the old stock, which may yet blossom and bear fruit not unworthy the parent tree, which has weathered so many storms and has been so prolific of good to the land which nourished and sustained it.

GEN. GRANT'S JEW ORDER.

Why It Was Issued—A Statement of the Circumstances of the Case.

From the Israelite.

We cheerfully give place to the following distinguished correspondence, which will, beyond all doubt, be read with pleasure by all of our readers who, like ourselves, desire to see justice done to Gen. Grant, now the incoming Executive head of the Government:

LETTER FROM HON. I. N. MORRIS, OF ILLINOIS.

Quincy, Ill, Nov. 15, 1868.

Dr. Isaac M. Wise, Editor of the Israelite:

I send you inclosed a copy of a letter in my possession from Gen. Grant, together with one from Mr. Moses, written to Gen. Grant, and to which this is a reply. Few men have the moral greatness of character to write such a letter. Its publication, during the pendency of the election would have cast suspicion on the motive which prompted it. No such suspicion can arise now.

I am aware that you and many of you have conceived that Gen. Grant did you great injustice in promulgating Order No. 11. His frank denial of any such intention proves not only the magnanimity of his character, but that he is incapable of entertaining against the Jews, or any other people, as a sect or race, an unkind feeling. He is too great and good for that. Will you, therefore, do the General the justice to publish his letter in your widely-extended paper? I assume the liberty of sending it to you for that purpose. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

I. N. MORRIS.

ADOLPH MOSES TO GEN. GRANT.

Quincy, Ill, Sept. 3, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I address you at the earnest solicitation of your friend, Hon. I. N. Morris, in relation to the matter now generally known as Order No. 11. It will hardly surprise you that we, as a people, already over-sensitive through former oppression and contumely, should lament the issuance of that order, whatever the immediate causes might have dictated. I am assured by high authority, some of which I might call Jewish, that no idea of special dislike to the Jews prompted you; on the contrary, that you regret the sweeping effect of the order.

However generous this avowal may be on your part, yet you are well aware that a word spoken or a sentence written ceases to be the property of the speaker or writer, and passes into the domain of history, particularly when spoken or written by a man of super-eminent position and worth. I regret that our people, who love to enjoy the quiet retreat of private life, should be so prominently paraded in this campaign, but the instinct of self-defence presses utterance, however welcome the task. Our demands are simply to be judged like other people, and not to have the vices and shortcoming of our bad men illuminated at the expense of the many virtues and excellent qualities of our good men.

Whatever the issue of this campaign may be, Mr. Morris assures me that you bear no ill-will to the Jewish people, and if they feel the severe compulsion to cast their suffrages against you in this campaign, they do so, in many instances, under protest, for with them their long-assailed reputation demands the greatest sacrifices, even at the risk of being misunderstood by the judgment of the hour. Excuse the liberty of addressing you. I have the encouragement of one of your friends.

Very respectfully, ADOLPH MOSES.

GEN. GRANT TO HON. I. N. MORRIS.

Galena, Ill., Sept. 14, 1868.

Hon. I. N. Morris:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the 3d inst., inclosing one from you, bearing same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to adhere to the rule of silence as to all letters. Were I once to commence answering all political questions asked of me, there would not be time between now and the 3d of November to get through. Mr. Moses, I think, will readily understand this. In regard to Order No. 11, hundreds of letters have been written to me about it, by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or did not answer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. *I do not pretend to sustain the order.* At the time of its publication I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines, at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection and without thinking of the Jews as a sect or race to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully, instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lines who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the rebels.

Give Mr. Moses assurance that I have no prejudice against sect or race, but want each individual to be judged by his own merit. Order No. 11 does not sustain this statement, I admit, but then I do not sustain that order. It never would have been issued if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned, and without reflection.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

An Unpublished Letter from the Late Mr. Cobden.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 28.

The following is a copy of a private letter from Mr. Cobden, which we are permitted to print, as it relates to public questions of peculiar interest:

Midhurst, Jan. 8, 1864.

Dear Sir: I entirely agree with you as to the consequences to be apprehended from the operations of the privateers. But I do not see how I can interfere now with any advantage. I stated in the House last session, when it was difficult to get a hearing on that side, what I feared would be the consequences of our lax proceedings at Liverpool, &c. And I took every opportunity of impressing privately on those in power my fear (which seems to be your own) that the demand for indemnity for captures would cost us a war or a great humiliation. I don't see how one or the other is to be avoided. For bear in mind the mischief is done, and the language, the taunting and insulting language of the Prime Minister in the House when the subject was brought forward by Mr. Forster, last spring, (when I was absent,) remains on record, and I fear is not likely to be forgotten. Then bear in mind that Lord John Russell has refused in his correspondence with Mr. Adams to recognize the claim. For me to interfere now and advise the Government to pay the money would neither be fair to the public nor myself. It must become the subject of regular diplomatic negotiation. The fact is—and the whole fact—that our ruling class, and a large section of the upper middle class, (led by the *Times* and its satellites,) have been so rampant in their hostility to the Great Republic, of whose strength and resources they are *dangerously* ignorant, that they have jumped instantly to the conclusion that—to use their unhappy phrase—"the republican bubble had burst"—and they commenced to treat that country as they would Brazil. I am sorry to say that the altered tone of our diplomatic correspondence in the Blue Books shows that the Foreign Office reflected this altered feeling. Meantime among the masses of the people the feeling was unchangeably with the North. Lord Russell said at Blairgowrie the majority were for the North. But the majority have no votes. If the whole people had been represented in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister would not have spoken as Lord Palmerston spoke, nor would Mr. Laird have been frantically cheered when he rose in the House and virtually said, "I did it." However, as I before remarked, the mischief is done, and now it remains to be seen with what grace the people will allow themselves to be committed to a war or a humiliation by the ruling class which has the powers of government in its hands.

But I confess I think the money amount of the captures the smallest part of the future penalty we shall have to pay. It is the loss of productive value inflicted on the whole of the United States mercantile marine which is the most pregnant, for it shows what half a dozen swift steamers would do to our merchantmen. And with whatever maritime power we may be at war, we may be assured that the Americans will pay us in our own coin, and that it will be impossible for the Government then to prevent privateers from being fitted out against us. This I have heard stated by some of the best friends of England among the Americans. With such a prospect, I hardly see how we can go to war with even Brazil. I have marveled at the shortsightedness of so many of our ship-owners and merchants, who ought, the moment there was even the hint of privateers being fitted out in our ports, to have risen *en masse* against it, and to have called on the Government to apply for fresh powers, if they had not sufficient for the purpose. Instead of this, too many of them have, I fear, chuckled over the destruction of a rival. For English shipowners and merchants to be found encouraging such a mode of warfare upon and through foreign commerce, is on a par with the intelligence which the proprietors of the Crystal Palace would exhibit if they were to invite a game of stone-throwing with their neighbors living in stone and glass houses. I remain, truly yours,

(Signed,) R. COBDEN.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the War—An Interesting Anecdote.

We find the following interesting anecdote in a letter to the *Evening Post*. We have reason to know that its statements are strictly correct. As an act of justice to Commodore Vanderbilt, and as an illustration of his prompt, liberal and disinterested patriotism, it is worthy of preservation among the most interesting incidents of our great civil war:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

No private citizen has probably ever shown more patriotism than Cornelius Vanderbilt. His liberality to the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion should be recorded in the heart of every true American, and his example handed down to animate remotest ages. All this was proved in this way. Mr. Stanton, while Secretary of War, had, from his scouts within the rebel lines, ascertained that the rebels had about completed their iron-clad called the *Merrimac*, and that she would soon leave Richmond, prepared to destroy our fleet and burn our towns, without meeting with any power that could probably resist her. The whole country was alarmed, as well as the Government.

Under these circumstances a special agent was directed by telegraph to wait upon Commodore Vanderbilt at 11 o'clock at night and ask him for what sum of money he could agree to blockade this iron-clad and keep her from getting out of port. Commodore Vanderbilt instantly said to the agent: "Telegraph to Mr. Stanton that I will see him at once," and went immediately to Washington, called upon Mr. Stanton, and said to him: "I have come on about this business. Who is there to be consulted? Is any one, call him, as I have no time to talk it over twice." Mr. Stanton replied, "The President, Mr. Lincoln, must be consulted." "Then," said the Commodore, "let us go to his house at once," which they did.

Mr. Lincoln said: "Can you stop this iron-clad?" The Commodore replied: "Yes, at least there are nine chances out of ten I can. I will take my ship, the *C. Vanderbilt*, cover her machinery, &c., with 500 bales of cotton, raise the steam, and rush her with overwhelming force on the iron-clad, and sink her before she can escape, or cripple us." Mr. Lincoln then said: "How much money will you demand for such a service?" Commodore Vanderbilt replied that the Government had not money enough to hire him; that he had come not to speculate upon the trials of his country, but to try and help her in this hour of need; that he would give them his ship without charge; that he would instantly order her by telegraph to be equipped and on her way toward Richmond in thirty-six hours, which was done, she sailing under the order of one of his own captains, and the Commodore in person on board.

Having reached Hampton Roads, among our blockading squadron, the Commander of the fleet went on board the ship. After some consultation, Commodore Vanderbilt asked him if the iron-clad would probably come out. The Commander replied: "She will." "Then," said Commodore Vanderbilt, "I have one favor to ask of you, and that is, if she should come, you will keep your fleet out of the way, that I may have room to sink her." The iron-clad, as is well known, did come out, and was disabled and put back by the *Monitor*, sent from New-York. The object being accomplished, Commodore Vanderbilt left his ship and came home, and has never asked or received one cent for his ship, ever since held as Government property, and which at the moment they took her was worth fully $1,500,000. Instead of giving them this sum he could have made almost any terms for himself.

This interview with the President and Secretary at once enabled them to see that they had in their presence an extraordinary man. Mr. Lincoln said: "Can you not turn one of your other ships into an iron-clad?" "Yes," was the reply, "I think I can, and have her ready in six weeks; but must first consult my engineers and head builders; my price for this smaller ship will be $500,000." Mr. Lincoln turned to Mr. Stanton and said: "We accept these terms—it is a bargain." Commodore Vanderbilt at once gave orders to equip this smaller ship, and see if she was capable for what she was intended. After some time, during which she had been nearly cased in bar iron, the Commodore found, to his regret, that he could not make her what was needed, and he at once released the Government from their contract, and thus relieved his noble gift from all suspicion of receiving with it any pecuniary advantage.

These great transactions should be commemorated on canvas. The historian will charge himself with the duty of handing them down to posterity; the school books will contain the account, and the eyes of children yet unborn will glisten as they read and reflect upon such true and lofty patriotism; which is an invaluable inheritance to our country, and should be placed on the same shelf in the archives where are deposited the famous deeds of our most distinguished men.

Noble, generous and self-sacrificing as all this is, its brilliancy is obscured by the absence of all ostentation in the quiet, retiring and unpretending manner in which the great work was done.

In 1813, the Austrian Government being distressed for money they went to the Rothschilds, who granted a loan, probably as a mere business transaction. So great was the gratitude of the Emperor that he created all the brothers of the eminent house barons, which titles they have since enjoyed, and to which all Europe considers them entitled. No distinguished citizen has ever expressed less desire for notoriety than Commodore Vanderbilt. No man has ever conducted large transactions with a more decided and independent mind, and no man enjoys a higher reputation for gentleness of character, conciliation, and princely liberality to those with whom he contends.

The Rope-tying Trick.—Everybody knows that the rope-untying trick was the specialty of the Davenport brothers; but everybody may not know that it was done infinitely better by the Indians of the Upper Missouri, long before either Jackson, Hamer, or the Davenports were born. A friend of ours, now residing in Alton, who spent many years of his early life as an Indian trader in the Yellowstone region, informs us that the Assiniboin tribe were remarkably skillful at this "spiritual manifestation." He has frequently seen their chief "medicine man" allow himself to be stripped to his breech clout, tied at every joint, from toes to neck, with buffalo thongs, then rolled in a blanket and tied again, then rolled in a buffalo robe and tied the third time, until he was apparently as helpless as a log. In this condition, the red skinned "medium"

was placed in a small tent surrounded by a ring of spectators, and an Indian drum, flute, and a gourd of water, laid by his side. Within three minutes, the drum and flute would be heard, and at the end of five, "Mr. Lo" walked out untrammeled. And the men who tied him were whites, who had bet heavily against the performance of the feat.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Georgia Minstrels.

A letter from Hamilton, Ontario, to the Toronto *Leader*, dated 26th inst., says:

"The Georgia Minstrels have had rather a bad time of it here. They played to a crowded house the first night, but next day, their wages not having been paid up for two weeks, they had everything belonging to the establishment seized, and the manager, who is a white man, named RICHARDSON, so far prevailed upon them as to accept his promise to pay them to-day, provided they performed last night. The agreement was kept on the part of the Minstrels, but during last night RICHARDSON picked up his traps and suddenly left the city, carrying all the money with him that had been taken in Toronto and here. The party went off to St. Catharines today, having managed to raise money enough to carry them that far where they intend to perform tonight."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Adroit Operators.

Friday evening, about 5 o'clock, SOLOMON A. COHEN, doing business at No. 213 Church-street, was going home on a Seventh-avenue car. He stood on the rear platform, which was greatly crowded, and had his overcoat buttoned up. A young man standing next to him managed to unbutton the overcoat and slipped his hand under it to drag Mr. COHEN's watch from his vest pocket and snap it from its chain. This last operation was the first intimation COHEN had of what was being done, and as the man and another next to him jumped to the street, at that instant, COHEN jumped after them and seized one of them, at the same time calling for the Police. An elderly man of respectable appearance at the same moment came up and offered to hold the thief while COHEN should look for an officer. The offer was accepted and COHEN walked to the other side of the car in his quest of a policeman, but seeing none, returned in less than a minute to find that the entire party had disappeared. He then entered a complaint at the Eighth Ward Station-house, and Detective KEALY was assigned to the case. From the descriptions given by COHEN of the persons the officer arrested the old man, who gives the name of CHARLES STRAFFORD, and also DANIEL MULLEN and SAMUEL MACK. The two latter were not positively identified by COHEN as the persons who were engaged in the robbery, but he was sure as to STRAFFORD. The prisoners, however, were all held for an examination by Justice DODGE.

Singular Registration Case.

JAMES OWENS, being a regularly appointed Inspector of Registry in the Twelfth District of the Eighteenth Ward, it is alleged turned his paper over, through one PATRICK MORRISSEY, to EDWARD WHITE, who undertook the duties and performed them during all of Friday and Saturday, as it would appear, without question from his colleagues. Just before the lists closed Saturday evening, WHITE remarked that he wished he had a vote, and it then appeared that he is a minor and had been performing functions for which he had no warrant of law, and for which he was not legally qualified. He was therefore arrested by Officer BATTERBY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and yesterday was held for examination by Justice DODGE. The statement of the case here given is that of the accused, who says the paper of OWENS was given him by MORRISSEY, and that he undertook the duties of Inspector without any idea that he was violating the law. It does not appear that OWENS was privy to the affair further than that he declined to act himself.

O'Baldwin Again.

We have related in full the events that led to the commitment, on Saturday, of NED O'BALDWIN to the Tombs. It will be remembered that FELIX LARKIN was the surety, in the sum of $1,000, for the good behavior of O'BALDWIN, and his death having vacated the bond, the rearrest of the giant was ordered, and was effected on Saturday. After he had spent some hours in the prison, Mr. JOHN MURRAY appeared in Court and executed a new bond for the same amount in favor of the bruiser. O'BALDWIN was then brought from his cell, and Justice DOWLING took occasion to reprimand him for his recent course, which was calculated to create breaches of the peace, and had already resulted in the violent death of one man. The giant promised a prompt and thorough reformation, and was released from custody.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Friday afternoon LEWIS CORN lay asleep in his store, No. 48 Madison-street, when some one entered and relieved him of a gold watch and chain valued at $60. He could not even guess as to his despoiler, until Saturday evening when a man named FEENEY called and said he could procure the return of the watch for $20. CORN promised the money, and FEENEY departed, but returned in a few minutes with a man named PATRICK SANDFORD, who produced the watch. This exceedingly inexperienced person was then taken in custody by Officer WANDLING, of the Fourth Precinct, and on his person was found not only the watch of CORN but one other gold watch and three of silver, all presumed to have been stolen. SANDFORD was yesterday arraigned and committed for trial at the General Sessions.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—In the small hours of yesterday morning a man was seen to enter the restaurant of HENRY OHLROGGE, No. 276 Canal-street, through a rear window. As this mode of ingress could not be for a lawful purpose, the proprietor kept watch upon him, and finally arrested him in the basement of the premises, after he had removed his shoes. He gave the name of THOMAS HENRY, and that he is a native of Elmira, 17 years of age, and homeless. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of burglary.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue Sunday, Nov. 29, 1868, from the foot of Thirty-first-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, age about 35 years, five feet six inches high; had brown hair and moustache; had on black cloth frock coat, dark ribbed pants, white shirt, plaid flannel undershirt, black silk necktie, white cotton socks. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—MARY READ, who was 70 years of age, and resided at No. 58 Frankfort-street, and had long been suffering from consumption, Saturday evening became exhausted in the street and was removed to the Oak-street Station-house, where she died. The remains were removed to her residence and an inquest was held.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the blacksmith shop of JOHN MORIARTY, in Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets. The damage is officially reported as exactly $4, and is fully covered by a policy of insurance for $1,000.

THE WEATHER.—The Central Park meteorological record shows the mean temperature of the past week to have been 40.91—the maximum being 52.6 at 2 P. M. of the 24th, and the minimum 30 at 7 A. M. of the 23d. It rained on the 25th and 26th—duration eleven hours, depth of fall half an inch.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in East River, off the foot of Thirty-first-street. It was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BOLD AND DANGEROUS OPERATOR.—PETER ROURK, a native of Ireland, on Saturday afternoon conceived a plan for raising the wind, and proceeded to put it in execution. He went to Mr. JOHN E. W. HOPKE, distiller at the corner of John and Gold streets, and representing himself to be a revenue officer, demanded to have the sum of $100 paid to him on the spot. He enforced his demand by drawing a loaded pistol, with which he threatened to shoot the distiller. As soon as Mr. HOPKE got a chance he made a statement of the case at the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, and ROURK was arrested by Serg. PEARCE, and will be taken before Justice CORNWELL this morning.

FIRE IN FULTON-AVENUE.—At an early hour yesterday morning the frame building at the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues took fire, by what means does not appear. One portion of the premises was occupied by JOHN FELDENHAUS as a grocery, and the other by J. H. BOLDEN, as a clothes-cleaning establishment. The loss on the building, which is owned by JOHN MACCARTHY, was damaged to the extent of about $300; insured for $3,500. FELDENHAUS' loss amounts to about $20; insured in the Home Insurance Company for $2,500. BOLDEN's loss is about $50; insured in the Ætna Company of Hartford for $1,200.

LARCENY BY DOMESTICS.—Sergeant CORNELL and officer BACON, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, yesterday arrested two sisters named ANNE and LIZA BRADY, on the complaint, of A. J. PERCY, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Fulton-street, on the charge of larceny. On searching their trunks a variety of bed linens, towelings, &c., were found, and on visiting their parents' residence, No. 191 Hicks-street, some more stolen property was recovered. The accused had for a long time been employed in the hotel as domestics. They were committed for a hearing.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the apartments occupied by MICHAEL BROWN, repairer of clocks and watches, No. 151 Navy-street. The building is of brick, four stories in height, and occupied by a number of families. Mr. BROWN and wife were absent. The children were left at home, and it is supposed that the fire was caused by them. BROWN's loss is about $500, including $150 in bills, which Mrs. BROWN had secreted in the bedding for safe keeping. He was insured for $1,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. WM. A. COIT, is about $500; insured.

MORE OF THE HAY SWINDLE.—ELIPHALET MOORE, a City weighmaster, was arrested by Officer LAMB, of the Fiftieth Precinct, on Saturday, in connection with the hay swindle, already reported. It appears that MOORE conspired with GEORGE MOLINEUX, who sold the hay, to defraud EDWARD FREEL, the buyer, by representing that 1,575 pounds of hay was 2,500 pounds, thereby defrauding said buyer out of 925 pounds of hay or its value. The accused was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and held for examination.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Officer LIVINGSTON, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, last evening arrested PATRICK FEENEY on the charge of reckless driving. The accused was in a light wagon, and deliberately drove against a Greene-avenue car in Fulton-street, opposite the Court-house, and smashed three of the windows. He was locked up for examination.

BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children will hold their annual fair and festival at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. The children are to be present each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

RUM AND REVOLVER.—Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, intense excitement was occasioned in the vicinity of the corner of Grove and North Fifth streets, Jersey City, in consequence of the rapid discharge of firearms in a dwelling-house occupied in part by one JAMES TERRY, a laboring man, aged about 35 years. The report of the firearms drew to the spot a trio of policemen, who lost no time in investigating the cause. Upon entering a room in the house whence the reports came, the officers found TERRY in a greatly excited state of mind, apparently from drink, and revolver in hand. He was at once seized and disarmed, and an investigation showed that he had been discharging his revolver at random in the room until the six chambers had been emptied. In the meantime, Mrs. TERRY, fearing for her life, had fled from the house and sought refuge with one of her neighbors until after her husband had been taken away and imprisoned. Yesterday forenoon TERRY was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, when PATRICK HALLIGAN, residing in an adjoining house to the prisoner, made an affidavit, upon which TERRY was fined $10 for violation of a city ordinance. HALLIGAN stated that this was not the first occurrence of this kind, and that when TERRY is under the influence of liquor he is like a crazy man.

NEARLY PERISHED.—WM. CASSIDY, a young man employed as a clerk in the tea store at No. 103 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, left his place of business at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and started for his boarding-house, but, failing in reaching there, he woke up in a cell at the Police Station yesterday morning. Officer J. B. SMITH stated to Recorder MARTINDALE, before whom CASSIDY was arraigned, that as he was passing along Hudson-street, about 5 o'clock A. M., his attention was called to a man lying up against a building. The officer went up and felt of the man, and he was so cold that he thought him dead, but, discovering some warmth about the neck, procured assistance and conveyed him to the Police Station. Here several doses of hot drops were administered, and the prisoner, CASSIDY, was placed close by a hot stove, where he was finally thawed into life again. In reply to a question, the prisoner said that he left the store to go home, but on the way he fell in with some acquaintances, and they took a drink, and then they took another, &c., and that was all he knew about it. The Recorder imposed a fine of $5, hoping that it might teach him to know better for the future.

A SINGULAR AND PERILOUS SLEEPING PLACE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer MCKEAG, of the Jersey City Police, was patrolling his beat, he discovered a suspicious-looking object upon a raft of logs in the cove between Sixth and Seventh streets. Upon closer inspection he found it to be a youth named JOHN COYLE, lying in a helpless and insensible state of intoxication, and the spot selected by the inebriated youth for a couch was a number of feet within high water mark. The tide was rising at the time, and but for the providential discovery, COYLE would probably have been swept away and become food for the fishes. Officer MCKEAG summoned Officer CHAZOTTE to his assistance, and the two conducted COYLE to the Station-house. By this time the prisoner had roused up considerably, and when the officers were conducting him to the cells, he assaulted them quite savagely. Upon being taken before the Recorder in the morning, the prisoner had nothing to say in his behalf, but laughed as though he thought it an amusing occurrence. The adventure cost him $5.

BOLD ROBBERIES.—About 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening, as the family of CHARLES HOLLMANN, of Union Hill, were at tea, some bold thief effected an entrance to the second story by scaling the lattice-work of the piazza, and stole some wearing apparel and a revolver. It is supposed the thief was disturbed, and in his haste to get away, dropped a valuable gold watch and a pocket-book containing a few dollars. An hour later, the same evening, the same thieves, probably, entered the residence of CHARLES REISER, at Union Hill, where they stole a valuable gold watch, about $120 worth of gold coins, a set of silver teaspoons and various other articles. This is the third time Mr. REISER's house has been robbed since he has been a resident on the Hill. On the occasion previous to this the thief was caught, and is now serving a seven years' term at the Trenton State Prison.

CAPE MAY HOTEL.—A mammoth hotel is about to be erected at Cape May by a company having a cash capital of $500,000. It will stand within a stone's throw of the surf, and will be in the form of a T, the main wing to be 400 feet in length by 75 feet in width, the west wing or cross portion to be 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. It is to be four stories high, with piazzas 20 feet wide, to run the entire front of the structure. During the Fall of 1869 it is intended to erect another wing of 250 feet, on the east side of the main wing, thus giving the body of the house an actual length of 500 feet. It will be able to accommodate 2,000 persons. One hundred carpenters are already at work on it, and Major-Gen. SEWELL, who has supervision of the erection, expects to have it finished and furnished by the 1st of June, 1869.

REAL ESTATE IN ELIZABETH.—Considerable improvements are contemplated in Elizabeth and its neighborhood. The horse railroad from that city to Waverly will be continued to Newark. Newark-avenue, between Broad-street and Grant-avenue, has been graded, and will also be continued to Newark. On this avenue several magnificent mansions have been recently erected. This portion of the city is called North Elizabeth, and there is no doubt but that in a few years the land from that locality to Newark will be occupied for building purposes.

SNEAK-THIEVING.—A man named DANIEL SULLIVAN was detected by Officer J. B. SMITH in the act of stealing an overcoat on Saturday night valued at $17, which was hanging in front of a clothing store, No. 12 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. It was also ascertained that he had stolen a chair worth $1 from a furniture store in Henderson-street. The accused was locked up to await examination to-day.

STEALING FOR A HOME.—An able-bodied man named CHAS. GRAHAM, boatman, aged 42 years, was arrested on Saturday night charged with stealing a pair of boots at the store of Mr. SOWDEN, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. The prisoner admitted his guilt and said he committed the act for the purpose of getting a home for the winter. He was held for trial.

RECENT STABBING OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer KLING, who was recently stabbed at Jersey City by a young man named PAUL MILLER, whom he had been pursuing, is now considered out of danger by his attending physician, Dr. REEVES; but his health is so shattered that the Doctor thinks it unwise to remove him from the house of City Marshal ELLIS, where he has been since the time of the accident.

BREVITIES.—Mr. OLIVER DYER, of "The Wickedest Man" notoriety, lectured last evening on "Prayer, its Philosophy and Essential Nature," at Upper Library Hall, Newark.....Judge S. F. WYCKOFF, a prominent citizen of Oxford, Warren County, died at his residence a few days since.....JAMES ALBERTSON, CHARLES NEWELL and ROBERT GRAY, three prisoners confined in the Warren County Jail, on charges of burglary and having passed counterfeit money, escaped a few nights ago.....The movement looking to an establishment of a "Liberal Christian Church" in Newark (Unitarian) continues to attract attention. Meetings in reference to the movement have been held in Library Hall.....The Newark Wigwam will be sold by auction on Wednesday next.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
187—Kelsey vs. Northern Light Oil Co.
188—Floto vs. Osgood et al.
194—Nelson et al. vs. Odionne.
195—Pope vs. Bank of Albion.
197—Goddard vs. Mallory.
200—Sackett et al. vs. Whiting.
203—Smith vs. Crosby et al.
204—Schlaefer et al. vs. Corson et al.
205—Butterworth vs. Bliss et al.
208—Hall et al. vs. Herman.
209—Owen, Adm'r., vs. Williams, widow.
210—Burgess vs. Burgess.
213—Davies et al. vs. Dollner et al.
216—Kubely vs. Leary.
217—Baldwin vs. Amory.
218—People ex rel. Doty vs. Jones.
219—Ryder vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
220—Hermanns vs. Leavitt.
221—Everett vs. Masch et al.
222—Jandon et al. vs. Read.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

There will be no farther day calendar.
When the unfinished causes are completed, the Court will adjourn for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1573—Smith vs. Cook.
1515—Franks vs. Ruston.
1543—Darling vs. Brown.
1567—Carroll vs. New-York & N. H. R. R. Co.
1571—Ellas vs. Barnet.
1573—Bernheim vs. Fongue et al.
1575—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Co.
1577—Butler vs. Clifford.
1579—Gaelen et al. vs. Ackly.
1581—Budkee vs. Rennard.
1583—Nicoll vs. Marks.
1585—Donovan vs. Malam.
1587—Weston et al. vs. Baker impleaded.
1589—Words et al. vs. Murphy.
1591—Steven et al. vs. Raritan and Del. Bay R. R. Co.
1595—Mott et al. vs. Renshaw.
1597—Parkes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1599—Baker vs. Clark.
1601—Hatch et al. vs. Dostic.
1603—Devoe et al. vs. Brandt, impleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
58—Davison vs. Price, &c.
61—Kelly vs. Seneca Reservation Oil Co.
62—People ex rel. Danes, Jr. vs. Tucker.
67—Withers vs. Richardson, &c.
70—James vs. Westbrook.
77—Emendorf vs. Savage et al.
82—Krohn vs. Oechs.
115—Horton, &c. vs. Day.
126—In re Brewster.
131—Magrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—Hubbard vs. Brooks.
138—Seaman et al. vs. Townsend.

Call No. 139—McAdam vs. Schmall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
911—Schmidt vs. Ham.
905—Capperly vs. Feeny.
945—Button vs. Moxham.
958—Jarvise vs. Moore.
953—Denichard vs. Ulner.
942—Beach vs. Link.
944—Kline vs. Levins.
951—Soleman vs. Sollinger.
— —Reisenbuttel vs. Oberglock.
899—Bikin vs. Oliver.
896—Bumes vs. Bailey.
870—Klauber vs. Kroger.
871—Klauber vs. Duchman.
869—Rudolphy vs. Rosenstein.
— —Still vs. Goodwin.
957—Palmer vs. Kelly.
960—Nice vs. Heckscher.
961—Brooks vs. Chittenden.
962—U. S. Enameled Paper Collar Co. vs. Allyne.
963—Nutt vs. Pierson.
965—Hogg vs. Carey.
963—Towle vs. Gardner.
971—Frank vs. Muller.
976—Klins vs. McDonald.
981—Odell vs. Gleason.
983—Waxiel vs. Metzger.
987—McMullen vs. Tully.
991—Hall vs. Waterhouse.
992—Dodge vs. Leeland.
997—Trabert vs. Schmidt.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Held at No. 27 Chambers-street.

Calendar of Contested Issues.

Nos.
1—Will of Lucinda Warner.
2—Will of Julia Hogan.
3—Will of Maria Humphreys.
4—Administration of goods, &c., of Elijah Humphreys.
5—Will of Tunis Van Brunt.
6—Will of John McKinley.
7—Will of Daniel Kinsman.
8—Will of Mary Crow.
9—Will of Catharine Whittel.
10—Will of Charlotte Pike.
11—Will of Michael Gillen.
12—Will of Jeremiah R. Monarque.
13—Will of Mary Fanning.
14—Will of Ellen J. Barker.
15—Will of Frederick Wm. Dieterich.
16—To set aside will of Robert Watson.
17—Will of James D. Stout.
18—Will of Jesse Brown.
19—Will of Nicolas Dumond.
20—Administration of goods, &c., of John E Lyon.
21—To revoke letters of administration of goods, &c., of John Spicer.
22—Administration of goods of David Patullo.
23—Will of John Blackell.
24—Will of Charles Grunow.

Calendar to be taken up and called Wednesday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28, 1868.

$19,000	5-20 C., '62	112¾	400	Merch. Un. Ex.	21
10,000	do.......s3	112	50	Erie	40
10,000	5-20 C., '64	107⅝	100	Erie Pf.	60½
6,000	do.	107¼	100	do.	60
16,000	5-20 C., '65, new.	110¾	400	Hudson R.	130
2,500	do.	110⅝	100	do.	130¼
52,500	U. S. 5-20 C, '67	110⅝	1000	Hud. R. R. Scrip.	90
25,000	do.......s3	110⅝	300	Reading	99¼
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106	200	do...bet. call.	99⅜
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	69¼	100	Mich. So. & N. I., b60	90
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	68⅜	100	do.	89½
3,000	do....bet. call	69	100	do.	89⅜
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	56¾	100	do.	89¾
18,000	N. Car. 6s, new	64	19	Panama	330
4,000	Mo. St. 6s.	90	50	Ohio & Miss.	31¼
5,000	Erie 4th M.	82	500	do...bet. call	31⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	200	Clev. & Pitts....s30	89
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78¾	600	do.	89⅜
20,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	91	200	do.......b10	89⅝
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	113¾	600	do.	89⅜
6,500	Clev. & P. 4th	78	28	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	77
6,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	102⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	86
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10, Con. bds.	96¾	100	do.......b3	86½
			100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89½
12,000	M. & St. P. 1st	95	200	do.	89⅝
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	74⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	101
1,000	West. U. Tel., 7s, Bds.	87½	400	do.	100⅞
			200	Chi. & R. I....s30	109
10	Bank of Commerce	123⅜	100	do.	108⅝
100	Canton Co.	51	400	Mil. & St. P.	72⅝
107	Del. & Hud. Can.	133	50	do.	73
16	do.	132⅞	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	40½	100	do.	91
800	West. U. T.	36⅝	400	do.	90⅞
200	Pac. Mail	118	100	T., W. & W.	60
100	Q. M. Co...bet. call	23¼	72	New-Jersey R. R.	133
250	Adams Ex.	50	200	N. J. Cen.	118
7	Amer. Ex.	49	12	do.	117½
10	U. S. Ex. Co.	50	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅜
100	do.	20⅝	300	do.	112½
200	do.	20⅝	100	do.	112⅜
200	do.	20½	100	Mar. & Cin., 1st Pf.	25
200	N. Y. Cen.	127⅞	300	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	90½
100	do.......b30	127⅝			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅜	5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅝
10,000	do.	115	92,000	5-20 C., '65	110⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅝
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	108⅜	9,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

18000	N. C. 6s, new	64	800	T., W. & W.	60
20	Amer. Ex.	45⅝	400	do.	60½
10	do.	46	400	Mil. & St. P.	73⅜
100	Adams Ex.	49⅝	50	do.	74
100	do.	49⅝	300	do.	73⅞
200	U. S. Express	48	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91
200	Mer. U. Ex.	20	100	do.	91⅛
100	do.	20⅛	100	do.	91
100	do.	20⅜	10	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	105
100	do.	20⅝	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅝
100	do.	20⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.	31⅜
800	do.	21	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	89⅜
100	Canton Co.	51⅛	400	do.	89⅝
100	do.	51½	200	do.......b3	89⅜
000	Pacific Mail	118	400	Cleve. & Pitts...b10	89
600	West. U. T.	36⅜	200	do.	89⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	127	500	do.	89⅜
600	do.	127⅛	100	do.......b10	89⅜
200	do.	127⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P. b10	109⅜
200	do.......c	127⅛	800	do.	108⅞
100	Erie	40⅝	500	do.	109
200	do.	40⅝	300	do.......s30	109
500	do.	40⅝	200	do.......c	108⅝
100	do.	40⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	86⅜
100	do.	40½	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅝
400	do.	40	200	do.......b10	89⅝
200	Erie Pf.	60	200	do.	89⅝
200	Reading R.......c	99⅜	600	do.	89⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	69¼	300	Mil. & S. P.	69⅜
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	68⅜	100	do.	69⅜
1,000	do.	68⅜	1000	do.......b3	70
20	American Ex.	47	100	do.	70⅛
8	do.	46⅜	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅜
100	U. S. Ex.	47½	800	do.	89⅜
100	Adams Ex.	50⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅜
200	Merch. U. Ex.....b3	19⅞	300	do.	112⅜
200	do.	20	100	do.	112⅞
750	do.	19⅞	800	Ohio & Miss.	31⅜
100	Q. M. Co.	23⅜	1200	do.	31⅜
200	Pacific Mail	118⅛	600	do.......b20	31⅜
100	do.	118⅛	600	Mich. So. & N. I.	89⅜
100	Cum. Coal	40½	200	do.	89⅜
100	do.......b30	40⅜	300	do.......b3	89⅜
100	West. U. T.	36⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅜
100	N. Y. Central	127⅛	200	do.	89⅜
600	do.	127⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	101
1200	do.	127⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	109
200	do.	127⅜	300	do.	108⅞
200	Hudson	130⅜	200	do.......b3	109
50	do.	131	200	do.......c	109
100	do.	130⅝	200	do.	109⅜
100	do.......s3	130½	500	Chi. & N. W.	85⅜
200	Reading	99⅜	200	do.......b10	86
200	do.......b10	99⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
300	T., W. & W.	59⅜			

MONDAY, Nov. 30—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,294,994
Decrease in Specie	1,546,876
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,159,738
Increase in Deposits	3,308,495
Increase in Circulation	89,495

	Nov. 30, 1867.	Nov. 28, 1868.	Nov. 21, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	247,815,509	254,386,057	251,091,063
Gold and Gold Notes	16,572,890	15,786,277	17,333,153
Other L. Tend'r	52,098,132	62,440,206	63,599,944
Deposits	175,586,233	187,418,435	184,110,340
Circulation	34,089,792	34,284,563	34,195,068
In Sub-Trea'ry.	107,055,982	89,132,853	86,569,823

The last sales of Gold were at 135@135⅛@135¼ ℔ cent., as against 134⅞@135 ℔ cent. at the close of business on Friday night. The $500,000 award for Government account was made at 11 o'clock A. M., at 135.05 ℔ cent. This made the sum total sold by the Treasury during the week $2,500,000. The sales will be continued at the rate of $500,000 to-day, $300,000 on Tuesday, $300,000 on Wednesday, $300,000 on Thursday, $300,000 on Friday, and $300,000 on Saturday, making $2,000,000 in all the week ending Dec. 5. The Customs receipts for the week are $1,789,000. The Gold Interest payments $1,512,000. Singular to say the Banks lose $1,546,000 on their Gold averages of the week, on an apparent net disbursement from the Treasury of $2,777,000. The export of the week is $642,000, but this is chiefly in Gold and Silver bars, delivered on Monday last from California. The Banks also lose $1,159,000 in Greenbacks, which is more than accounted for by the gain in the Treasury Office from the sales of Gold, amounting in the aggregate to $2,563,000. The Loans and General Deposits at Bank are each increased about $3,300,000 since last Monday. Upon the whole the Bank return is something less favorable than was looked for, though the prevailing ease in Money at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, and 7@8 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper would indicate a different feeling. The Foreign Exchanges closed weak at 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. on London.

The Public Funds, as on Friday, were partially on the decline, and the general movement in 5-20s, both old, and new was in favor of the bearish interest in the market. The supposed "corner" in the old Bonds of 1862 seems to have been pretty well resisted by the Brokers who have bonds to deliver, and the cash price in the afternoon was quoted 111⅜@111½ ℔ cent., as against 113¼, the highest point of the week. The new Bonds of 1867 sold down to 110½@110⅝ ℔ cent. The other 5-20s and the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, and 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s, were also rather easier than on Friday. The Border State Bonds were dull. There was more doing in the Railway Mortgages; while the Railway Shares opened with much buoyancy on nearly all descriptions, New York Central taking the lead and maintaining its firmness to the close of the day. On the other hand the Western Roads, after opening as for a strong upward demand fell off after one o'clock, the difference on the St. Paul's being as much as 3 ℔ cent. on the Common and 1½@2 ℔ cent., and the difference on the Northwests 1@2 ℔ cent. The sales of New-York Central were 127@127⅞@128@129@129⅜ ℔ cent. Hudson River sold up to 130¾ ℔ cent. There was not much done in Erie Stock. A step in the honest direction was made in the litigation in the Courts. Judge SAMUEL NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, presiding in Circuit entertained a motion to open and admit the claim of Mr. BELMONT to the recent proceeding before District Judge BLATCHFORD, who on a very hasty and *ex parte* hearing made the now notorious JAY GOULD, the Receiver of eight millions of the securities of the Road, on the petition of an irresponsible and almost wholly unknown young party, lately in the employ of JAMES FISK, Jr., the confederate of GOULD, as a clerk in Broad-street. The motion will be argued this morning.

After the Boards broke up at 1 o'clock, (as usual on Saturdays,) the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Exchange and on the sidewalk in Broad-street:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	134⅞	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	69
Virginia Bonds, old	56⅞	56⅛
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66
New-York Central	127¼	128⅞
Erie Railway	40	39⅞
Reading Railway	99½	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	108⅞
Northwest Common	86⅞	85⅞
Northwest Preferred	89⅞	88⅞
Michigan Southern	90⅛	89⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	112⅞	112⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	117⅞	118⅛
St. Paul Preferred	90	89
St. Paul Common	72⅞	71
Toledo and Wabash	60	59⅛

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 21, 1868.	Nov. 28, '68.	Nov. 30, '67.
On deposits	$184,110,340	$187,418,435	$175,586,233
Circulation	34,195,068	34,284,563	34,089,792
Total	$218,305,408	$221,702,998	$209,676,025
25 ℔ cent. would be	$54,576,352	$55,425,749	$52,444,006
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	80,933,097	78,226,483	68,671,022
Excess	$26,356,745	$22,800,734	$16,227,016

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,320,494, against the total entries of $2,404,701 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,261,984, against $4,484,083 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $642,105, against $337,195 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,789,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,363 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,776.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,261,997	August	$23,113,960
February	20,402,462	September	22,278,828
March	25,213,280	October	19,432,928
April	21,397,805	Nov. 7	3,863,311
May	21,673,984	Nov. 14	3,594,524
June	19,633,487	Nov. 21	3,568,365
July	23,891,215	Nov. 28	5,320,494
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$228,741,780
Against same time 1867			234,904,072
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,162,292

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	August	$13,227,168
February	14,021,365	September	22,200,340
March	12,583,450	October	19,439,929
April	14,739,210	Nov. 4	3,121,997
May	16,333,550	Nov. 11	2,943,195
June	11,508,909	Nov. 18	3,775,896
July	11,071,975	Nov. 25	3,261,984
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$147,823,510
Against same time 1867			170,939,709
Decrease since Jan. 1			$23,116,199
Gold, Nov. 28, 1868			135⅛ ℔ cent.
Gold, Nov. 30, 1867			137⅞ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,925	August	$4,690,989
February	4,263,829	September	1,954,723
March	3,694,912	October	1,608,739
April	6,095,179	Nov. 7	264,879
May	15,936,291	Nov. 14	252,050
June	11,822,628	Nov. 21	22,100
July	10,584,558	Nov. 28	642,105
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$69,138,893
Against same time 1867			44,956,870
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,182,023

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	August	$3,254,947
February	4,132,576	September	2,347,643
March	3,196,196	October	921,725
April	3,227,430	Nov. 6	58,439
May	4,302,656	Nov. 14	659,068
June	2,944,906	Nov. 22	204,791
July	3,112,094		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$33,584,059
Against same time 1867			25,490,634
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,093,405

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,738,126	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,090
May	10,009,176	May	17,023,276
June	9,206,097	June	1,775,749
July	8,555,594	July	18,792,439
August	12,263,641	August	1,222,445
September	12,279,450	September	2,333,135
October	10,446,229	October	341,449
Nov. 7	1,971,000	Nov. 7	10,707,000
Nov. 14	1,713,000	Nov. 14	2,866,000
Nov. 21	1,841,000	Nov. 21	1,377,000
Nov. 28	1,789,000	Nov. 28	1,512,000
Total	$109,886,482	Total	$80,134,609
To date, 1867	111,510,400	To date, 1867	60,432,685

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 30, '67.
American Gold Coin	134⅝@136@134⅞@135⅛	137⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜@113⅜@111⅜	105
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅜@111⅜@110⅜	108
U. S. 6 ℔ cent. 10-40s	105⅞@106	101⅞
New-York Central	125⅛@129⅛@128⅞	119
Erie	[illegible]	71⅞
Rock Island	108⅝@[illegible]	95⅞
Michigan Southern	88⅜@[illegible]	81⅞
Hudson River	128⅞@131@130⅞	125
Northwestern	84⅜@[illegible]	52⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	112⅜@[illegible]	97⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞@[illegible]	77⅞
Reading	[illegible]	96⅞
Northwestern Preferred	88⅞@[illegible]	71⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	28⅞
Pacific Mail	116⅞@118⅞	120⅞
St. Paul Preferred	89⅞@[illegible]	63⅞
St. Paul Common	71⅞@73⅞@71	44⅞
Toledo and Wabash	57⅞@[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon 1867	110⅛
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg.	108⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	102
5-20 '62 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	5 ℔ ct. coup., 1871	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	107	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	[illegible]
5-20 '64 & 1,000, 1864	[illegible]	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	100
5-20 '65 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 coupon '65 n. is.	110⅛	10-40 '62 & 1,000	105

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	102½	Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1879	101½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	102½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	96
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Tenn. 6 ℔ c., ex c.	69½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	68½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	99½	North Carolina 6s	66½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79aft. '60	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64
Illinois 6s, cou. '79aft. '62	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Rhode Island 6s	101½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	124	Shoe and Leather	122
Mechanics'	130	St. Nicholas	106
Union	118	Marine	150
America	145	Atlantic	102
City	200	Import'rs. & Traders'	133
Phenix	108½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Commerce	123½	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	152½
Ocean	108	Central National	110
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	104½
Irving	110	Ninth National	113
Metropolitan	142	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	88	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	85	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	122	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865–'76	122	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 1st M. ext	101½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	82	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	85	Morris & Essex 1st M.	95½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.S.F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Harlem 1st M.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69–'72	113	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	88	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	114	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Alton inc.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	80	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	98½	Ohio & Miss. con'd.	88½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. con.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	96½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	94½
Con. 7 ℔ cent 1st M. bds.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100½
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	105	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	80		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,863,606 02; total payments, $2,687,365 12; balance, $89,132,853 59. The receipts include for Customs, $305,000; for Gold Notes, $223,000.

We understand that an attempt is being made to control the next election (in January) of the Cleveland and Pittsburg by the purchase of proxies, in place of buying or owning the Stock. It would be well for the actual Stockholders to inquire by whom and to what end this movement is made, before selling their right to control their own property.

The Chicago Banking firm of Messrs. H. GREENEBAUM & Co. have established a house in this City, under the style of Messrs. GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & Co., No. 214 Broadway, in the new Park Bank building.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Stanton, 24.9x100	$27,250
Delancey-st., s. s., No. 48, 25x100	14,500
Forsyth-st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 22x75	15,500
Pitt-st., e. s., lot No. 28, Clasen estate, 21.10x100	16,160
Plots Nos. 73 and 86, Dyckman estate	5,050
Plot No. 95 Dyckman estate	3,100
Plot No. 128 Dyckman estate	2,500
Plot No. 83 Dyckman estate	2,100
Bridge-st., s. w. cor. Rivington, 25.7x72.11	29,500
Stanton-st., No. 99, 25x75	21,500
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 50x75	10,000
Walker-st., No. 118, 25x100	35,000
12th-st., n. s., 208 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3	11,700
13th-st., s. s., lot No. 206, Stuyvesant's estate, 24.3x103.3	16,500
29th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.3x98.9	15,350
37th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 98.9x25	50,000
60th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	20,000
66th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	7,100
73d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x102.2	1,775
73d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,175
75d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 56.1x75	12,750
93d-st., s. s., 227.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8	5,050
100 ft. n. of 75th-st. and 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., (irregular)	6,000
126th and 128th sts., and between 1st and 2d avs., gore lot, (irregular)	2,000
127th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 150x99.11x182x21.6 (¼ paid)	1,000
140th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 99.10x100	13,000
143d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	3,200
Avenue C, w. s., 26 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x75	6,000
6th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 24th-st., 25 3x100	6,000
7th-av., s. w. corner of 127th-st., 99.11x100	21,500
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 50x100	5,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 73d-st., 25x100	16,000

Lease Recorded.

49th-st., n. s., 284 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100, 21 years, per year	$500
Stanton-st., No. 202, 5 years, per year	700
28th-st., Nos. 100 and 102 w., 21 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 144.8 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.4x80	$4,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Rogers-av., 25x27.10x25.6x22.9	275
Broadway and Brooklyn-av., s. e. corner, 47x275	14,000
Broadway and Hudson-av., s. w. corner, 349.6x270	11,250
Broadway, n. s., 50 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 50x100	400
Conselyea-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	600
Dikeman-st., n. e. s., 115 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100	3,250
Grove-st. and Cypress-av., n. w. corner, 50x100	750
Joralemon-st., s. s., 54 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 26x100x26.2x103.3	8,000
Madison-st., s. s., 346.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100	3,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 140 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100	825
Stockholm-st. and Central-av., s. w. corner, 29.9x50x83.8x50	2,100
Tillary and Navy sts., s. e. corner, 47x70	nom.
Warren-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon-av., 24x27.x89.8x262	5,688
Warren-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	nom.
Warren-st., s. s., 128.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	
South 9th and 10th sts., s. w. corner, 12.5x29	6,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x92.9	1,000
8th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 4x7x8	41
18th-st., n. s., 312.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.3x90	3,300
Heward-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 55.5x101x39.11x100	400
Nostrand-av., w. s., 14.8 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 1.6x28x3.9x18.3x14.6x75	4,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 29 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 5x75	
Nostrand-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	6,500
Park-av., s. s., 29.1 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 25x93.7x25x98.8	4,650
Putnam-av., s. s., 250.4 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 41.8x200	nom.
5th-av. and 40th-st., s. e. corner, 225x200.4x11x220.8x146.1	1,975
6th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 46x100x51.3x100	3,673
Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 43, 5, block No. 18, assessment map, Williamsburg	7,000
Lot No. 156 Silas Butler's map, Williamsburg	4,200
Lots Nos. 61, 62, 207, Samuel J. Stewart's map	600
Lots Nos. 23 and 24, G. L. Martense's map, Williamsburg, deed 1852	4,500
Lot No. 27, G. L. Martense's map, Williamsburg, deed 1867	350

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Flushing-av., n. s., 296.10 ft. w. of Rapeljea-st., 25x178.9	$600
Flushing-av., n. s., 196.10 ft. w. of Rapeljea-st., 100x50x169x50	1,200
Temple and Spring sts., s. w. corner, to Elm-st., 292.4x150	7,500

East Astoria.

Flushing-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Sound-st., 25x100	$130

Jamaica.

Beach-st., s. s., lots Nos. 231, 232	$5,000
Chichester-av., s. s., lots Nos. 134 to 159	
Chichester-av., s. s., lots Nos. 170 to 200	
Garden-st. n. s., lots Nos. 58, 69, 70, 131, 132, 133	
Garden-st., s. s., plot No. 76, portion of	
Railroad-st., s. s., plot No. 76, portion of	

Hunter's Point.

Dutch Kills-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	$600
Jackson-av., e. s., 41.5 ft. e. of E. 8th-st., 101.8x27.5x98.4x25	4,000

Ravenswood.

Prospect-st., n. w. s., 210 ft. n. e. of Wilbur-av., 25x100	$400

Flushing.

Locust-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Laurence-st., 160.1x53.7x60.5x156	

Oyster Bay.

Summit-st., s. s., adjoining Anstice's, 65x150, Bayles'	$1,400

North Hempstead.

Great Neck road, e. s., adjoining Senate's, 1 acre	$500

Hicksville.

Jericho to Jerusalem road, w. s., adjoining J. Hicks', 48¾ acres	$4,000

Rockville Centre.

Road from S. DeMott's to Israel Wright's, w. s., 6 acres, adjoining Griffith's	$1,300

Winfield.

Calamus road, n. s., lot No. 22, block No. 13, 25x97	$450

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-st., w. s., 675 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	$2,800
Carroll-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Willett-st., 83 ft. front	2,000
Perry-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Willett-st., 27 ft. front	550
Elm and Adams sts., s. e. corner, 12x14	
Railroad-av., w. s., near Garden-st., 3 tracts, 20 ft., 30 ft., and 35 ft. front	4,500
Summer-av., w. s., 57 ft. s. of Kearney-st., 25x100	900
William-st. and alley, F. Machin's, 41x98	18,000

Belleville.

Cottage-st., n. s., 458 ft. e. of Upper road, 46x130	$2,150

Bloomfield.

Gates-av., H. Graves' property, about 5 acres	$8,000
J. Martin's property, 1 acre	350

Clinton.

Upper Elizabeth road, e. s., P. T. Quinn's property, 11 acres	$7,000
Orange road, M. Cumming's estate, about 4 acres	2,400
S. Wade's property, on private road	1,000

Millburn.

Mechanic-st., D. Denman's property, 37x34	$175

Montclair.

Gates-av., W. H. Graves' property, partly in Bloomfield, 2 acres	$2,000
Paterson road, G. W. Blackwell's prop., 42 acres	5,500

Orange.

Barnside-st., n. w. s., 469 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 50x130	$400

Jersey City.

South 1st-st., n. s., 14.3 ft. w. of Coles-st., 21.6x88	hf. share $700
South 1st-st., n. s., 58.3 ft. w. of Coles-st., 21.6x88	

Hudson City.

Warren-st., s. s., 35.10 ft. w. of Summit-av., 27x100	$800
Newark-av., lot No. 21; Van Winkle-st., lot No. 22, Van Winkle map, 66 lots, 25x100	2,600
Bergenwood road, s. s., 118 ft. s. of Paterson-av., 125x115; Summit-av., e. s., 126 ft. s. of Paterson-av., 225x115, half share	1,100

Bergen.

Brinkerhoff-st., s. s., 175.2 ft. w. of Crescent-av., 50x114	$4,300
Emery-st., s. s., lots Nos. 40 to 43, Monticello and Colden map, 100x140	4,400
Newark Plank road, n. s., 402 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 700x118	32,000
Virginia-av., s. w. s., 220 ft n. w. of Bergen-av., 470x147	8,300
Washington-av., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Walnut-st., 200x100	8,000

Greenville.

Plot between Morris Canal and Jersey City and Bergen Point, road, formerly property of New-York Bay Cemetery, now of A. D. Zabriskie	$20,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	14	Barley, bushels	91,891
Flour, bbls	29,593	Malt, bushels	6,100
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	65
Cornmeal, bags	1,895	Cut Meats, pkgs	64
Wheat, bushels	253,686	Lard, pkgs	60
Corn, bushels	86,400	Beef, tcs. and bbls	473
Rye, bushels	34,003	Whisky, bbls	270
Oats, bushels	137,190	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, but has been in slight request, including Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Opened tamely and heavily, but closed with more firmness, on a fairly active market; sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,209 bales, (of which 253 bales were to arrive,) including 818 bales to spinners, 232 bales to speculators, and 2,059 bales to shippers. Sales were also made of 200 bales Middling, for January, and 200 bales do., for February delivery, at 23c., and 50 bales do., for December delivery, at 24c., ℔ lb. The week's movements in this line, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, review thus: "Our market for the week has been active, with advancing prices, but closes dull and heavy, at ½c. ℔ lb. advance from the opening prices of Saturday, and ½c. decline from the highest quotations of the week. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, and holders are willing sellers at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 21,944 bales, of which 4,414 bales were to spinners, 3,482 bales to speculators, 12,066 bales to exporters, and 1,982 bales in transit. Also sales of Average Middling are reported for Dec. 15, 200 bales at 24½c.; for all December, 100 bales at 23½c., and 500 bales at 24c.; for January, 100 bales at 23c., and 150 bales at 23½c.; for February, 100 bales at 23½c. Also sales of Low Middling for December, 100 bales at 22c., and 300 bales at 23½c.; for January, 100 bales at 22c., and 150 bales at 23½c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 9,927 bales; to London, 192 bales; to Bremen, 1,661 bales; to Hamburg, 1,505 bales; to Genoa, 568 bales; total, 13,853 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 19,973 bales; to the Continent, 27,568 bales; total, 47,541 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	22	22½	22½@22½
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	23	23½	23½@23½
Low Middling, ℔ lb	24	24½	24½@24½
Middling, ℔ lb	25	25½	25½@25½
Good Middling, ℔ lb	26	26½	26½@26½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	21,363
Receipts last week	22,960
Receipts preceding week	24,632
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	190,750
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	576,661
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	539,228
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	579,572
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,690
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	64,051
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	277,319
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	361,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	28,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	571,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	396,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	5,571,000
Exports from all the ports, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	235,00
Exports, same time last year	172,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	198,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	190,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,295
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$6 05; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 45@$6 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 95@$8, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 35 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 45@$6 05
Extra State	6 45@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 30@14 25

Southern Flour is in demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $6 75@$8 30 for poor to fair, and $8 30@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is quiet to-day; sales have been made of 450 bbls. at $6 75@$12 25 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good request at $6 20@$8 15 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5 30@$5 50 for Jersey; $5 30@$5 90 for City, and $5 95@$6 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 530 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 40@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active and quoted higher. The demand has been mainly for Spring. Sales have been reported of 81,500 bushels, including Amber Michigan, at $2 04; No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 53, and No. 3 Spring, on private terms. Corn has been in good request at a further improvement in prices, closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 97,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 16 for unsound and damp; $1 16@$1 19 for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; and $1 20 for small lots of choice do., ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet but steady. Sales since our last, 6,100 bushels Western at $1 43@$1 46 ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied essentially, sales having been reported of 11,900 bushels, including Canada West, at $2 17½, and State at $2 08 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been in very brisk demand, largely on speculative account, at materially advanced prices; sales since our last, 356,000 bushels Western at 73c.@74½, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 28,468 Hides, and 47 bales do.; sales, 54,300 Hides, the latter including according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 20,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs. 22c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11 lbs., 24½c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22@23 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 850 Dry Corrientes, 26 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Dry Montevideo, 22½ lbs., private terms; 6,400 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Orinoco, 21½ lbs., part 21½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Dry California, 21 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Texas, 24@25 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Salted Maranham, 27 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; 250 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 22 lbs., 20c. currency, as they run; 2,700 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 46 lbs., 12c. gold, usual selection; 6,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive from Liverpool,) 41@43 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet Salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 45 lbs., 12c., usual gold, selection; Wet Salted Western, 60 lbs., 13c., currency; 4,050 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 13c.@13½c. currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 62,000 (same time last year, 182,100—year before, 85,300,) and 250 bales, as follows: 32,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 3,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and steady. Week's receipts, 21,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor Damaged, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 42c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been slow of sale, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4; Rosin at $2 40@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23½c. for do. in bbls., and 33c.@37c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request at lower and irregular prices, closing with pretty free offerings and a decided tendency in favor of purchasers. Nearly all the dealings have been in Old and New Mess, the latter in a jobbing way, much of it uninspected. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 50 for New City and Western Mess; $26 25@$27 for old Western Mess: closing at $26 25 bid, and $26 50 asked; $26@$26 50 for Thin Mess; $22@$25 for new and old Prime Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at previous prices. Sales equal to 180 packages, at 12c.@16c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in fair request at, however, drooping figures. Sales 425 boxes, including Cumberlands, at 13½c.@13½c.; Long Clear, 14c., Short Rib at 14½c.@15c., ℔ lb. Lard is quiet at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@16½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 15½c.@15½c. for prime City; and 16c.@16½c. for good to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16@$20 for Extra do.; and $9@$12 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 115 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ℔ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams have been in demand at $28 50@$30 ℔ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been inquired for moderately. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	37	@39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16	@18½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	15½	@16½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SKINS—Deer have been in demand but held above the limits of buyers. The supply is only moderate, but accumulating. Sales 21,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 6,000 lbs. Central American, 4,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 1,000 lbs. Sisal on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been inactive. We quote Tampico 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 210 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 84 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 54,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15½c., and 23,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet at from $1 05@$1 07 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ℔ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; and 150 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports engagements were unimportant.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,500,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 15, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,273 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN, WM. BUMSTED, M. NATHAN, JOHN HALLADAY. } Water Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, No. 36 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANK WORK.
JAMES M. DAVIS.
SAMUEL BARTON.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of FRANK WORK & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission, at No. 36 Broad-st.

FRANK WORK.
GEORGE WOOD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. MORRELL and THOMAS S. SHEPHERD, as proprietors and publishers of the New-York Albion newspaper, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign in liquidation of the partnership affairs.

WILLIAM H. MORRELL.
THOMAS S. SHEPHERD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER & GRAEF for the transaction of business as gold brokers.

F. T. BAKER.
F. W. GRAEF.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm. Nov. 18, 1868.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS.

FORGED NUTS.

FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED, SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.

T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 130 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 128 and 130 Chambers-st., New-York City.

CAR WHEELS.—WE WOULD BE PLEASED to have railroad companies and others interested call and examine AYER'S PATENT CAR WHEELS, one set (8) of which is now on hand at our warerooms.

NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE CO., Nos. 128 and 130 Chambers-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; business and name. No. 24 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IMPERSONATIONS, MIMICRY, &c., and THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. By Wm. H. Lingard and company.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LIESCHEN AND FRITSCHEN and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The editors who have been on trial in Paris for publishing articles encouraging subscriptions to the fund for erecting a monument to BAUDIN have been sentenced as follows: The editor of the *Reveil* to two months imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine; the editors of the *Tribune* and *L'Avenier* fined 2,000 francs each, and the editors of the *Temps* and *Journal de Paris* to pay 1,000 francs each.

Prince CHARLES of Roumania, in his address at the opening of the Chambers, at Bucharest, announced that pending negotiations would doubtless result in satisfactory conventions with Austria and Prussia. He further announced that his Government would maintain its position of neutrality.

The statements that the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON is failing are reiterated. It is stated that without actual sickness, his condition indicates a loss of physical and mental powers.

The excitement in Spain regarding the new form of government to be adopted is increasing daily. A collision between the Monarchists and the Republicans is believed to be inevitable. A great Republican meeting was held at Madrid recently, when 15,000 persons adopted resolutions opposed to a monarchial Government.

GENERAL.

Gen. GRANT has submitted to the Secretary of War his report as Commander of the Armies. It is very brief, recommending the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and states that a further reduction of the army at present is not advisable.

Late advices from Mexico represent that ALVAREZ, the Governor of Guerrero, has recently appropriated to his own use the funds in the Custom-house at Acapulco, and complaints to this effect have been made to the General Government. Murders and outrages are represented to be of frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Manzanilla and Columbia. Gen. LOZADA has announced that he does not intend to war against the existing Government.

Mrs. LESLIE and her two children were burned to death at Sing-Sing, on Saturday evening, in consequence of the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. The mother was holding her infant in her arms and her little boy, aged three years, was playing under a table on which a kerosene lamp was burning. The little fellow in his play kicked the table, and the kerosene spilling over ignited, exploding the lamp. The flaming fluid ran down upon the boy, setting his clothing on fire. The mother, seeing his peril, placed her babe upon the floor and rushed to the rescue of her son. She was in flames in a moment, and the treacherous fluid also encircled the infant and set its clothing on fire. The piercing shrieks of the mother and her children soon brought the neighbors to her rescue, and the consuming flames were speedily extinguished, but not until the three victims were so horribly burned as to result in death.

Sir JOHN YOUNG, the new Governor-General of Canada, will be sworn into office next Tuesday.

On the 10th inst., according to an Arkansas correspondent, the town of Centre Point, in that State, was entered by 200 men, who claimed to be militia. The citizens were marched to a field and put under guard, while the remainder of the gang plundered the town. On the following day the citizens of the town and vicinity were holding a public meeting to consider the outrage, when the same gang dashed in upon them and commenced firing promiscuously, wounding several persons. Three of the oldest citizens were taken aside and deliberately shot. At last accounts the gang of robbers were in possession of the town.

When LEE evacuated Richmond, in 1865, the City Council ordered the destruction of all liquor within the city limits. Under this order about 3,000 barrels of whisky were destroyed. The city having been sued for damages by some of the owners, the Richmond Circuit Court on Saturday gave judgment against the city for $15,000. The other owners will doubtless now recover in like manner the cost of their spilled whisky.

At the close of the session of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention in St. Louis on Thursday, one hundred and twenty-five ladies of that city assembled in the rooms of the Association and took the necessary steps to organize a Women's Christian Association.

A double murder occurred at Prestonburg, Ky., a few days since. A constable named JOHN MOORE, while striving to collect a debt from WILLIAM HUFF, had a quarrel with him. MOORE then armed himself and meeting HUFF shot him dead in the street. MOORE was arrested, but a son of HUFF, fearing the murderer of his father would escape, went to the jail, and calling MOORE to the window of his cell, shot him in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Public opinion there was very strong against MOORE and justifies his murderer.

A letter was published in the Havana papers, yesterday, purporting to come from the chiefs of the Cuban revolution, in which they assert that the reports that they intend to lay down their arms are unfounded. They declare that the only terms on which they will surrender is the recognition of their independence by the Spanish Government. The letter is issued "by order of the Revolutionary Junta in session in the City of Havana."

The City Council of Charleston, S. C., in the case of the contested municipal election has decided that the late election was irregular and void. As a consequence the old city officers will continue in office till a new election decides who their successors shall be.

Great complaint is made in California at the irregularity of the Overland mails. A month's mails, mostly newspapers, and other printed matter, are now scattered along the route at various places, and likely to be destroyed by Winter weather. The Arizona mails are interfered with frequently by Indians, a number of whom recently killed a mail rider and captured two weeks' mails. Considerable anxiety is felt in San Francisco for the safety of the bark *Swallow*, which left Bankok, Japan, over one hundred days since, and has not been heard from.

Minnesota pays $10 apiece for wolf scalps, and in the past year has expended $10,000 in such purchases.

The loss by the recent fire at Dresden, Tenn., is estimated at $300,000.

The report that Duxbury, Mass., had been selected as the eastern terminus for the proposed new Atlantic cable is denied. No other place is named as yet, and where the cable will be brought to land is doubtful.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the total revenue to be raised for the fiscal year ending June, 1870, at $250,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to Collectors of Internal Revenue directing them to deposit all public moneys, after the 1st of December, with an Assistant United States Treasurer or with a designated public depository, and to discontinue the practice of depositing with National Banks.

Within two months there have been shipped from Lexington, Ky., 80,000 barrels of corn to the distilleries of Bourbon and Harrison Counties.

The rice crop of Plaquemine Parish, La., is said to be this year the largest and best ever made. The rice planters will ship to market over 25,000 barrels, 230 pounds each, of clean rice. The sugar crop of that parish is expected to amount to 10,000 or 12,000 hogsheads.

Dr. A. E. PETTICOLAS, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Va., while laboring under temporary insanity, leaped from a window of the building and dashed his brains out on the sidewalk.

J. A. MARSH, late of the firm of TEMPLE & MARSH, Wall-street brokers, was arrested in Memphis on Saturday while *en route* to Cuba. He is charged with a bond-swindling operation, and a reward for his apprehension had been offered. Bonds to the amount of $15,000 were found in his possession. He is held subject to a requisition from Gov. FENTON.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF, an actor, was killed on Saturday morning, at a fire in Louisville, by a falling wall.

At Montgomery, Texas, recently, a man named CLINE was shot and killed by WALTER T. BRENNAN. Three days afterward the widow of the murdered man ran off with his murderer, and was married to him. After a hot pursuit BRENNAN and his bride were captured, and he is awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife's first husband.

P. F. KELLY, a well-known broker of Philadelphia, died yesterday, after a short illness. He had been a prominent man in the stock market for the last eighteen years.

Cotton closed more briskly and firmly on Saturday. Breadstuffs were generally dearer, on a moderately active business in Flour, Wheat and Corn, and a very lively trade in Oats, partly speculative. Provisions and Groceries inactive. Freights dull, with 536 vessels of all classes in port.

The Charter Election.

To-morrow the people of this City elect a Mayor and Corporation Counsel. A. OAKEY HALL is the Democratic candidate for the former office, and F. A. CONKLING has been put in nomination by the Republicans against him—not with any prospect or hope of electing him, but, as their own organs say, for the purpose of "keeping up the organization of the party."

Mr. CONKLING is a gentleman of fair ability, good character, and in every way fit for the office. But the Republican Party in the City is not strong enough to elect him, and the people of the City do not yet care enough for the City Government to make its interests override the interests, real or fancied, of their respective political parties. Experience has demonstrated this fact conclusively. The object of the law, which separates our City election from the general elections for the State and nation, was to secure for our City affairs an independent vigilance and control. But it proves to be a sorry failure. The feeling of partisanship is stronger and more controling than the concern for the welfare of the City. The people will not discard their party candidates, no matter how corrupt they may be, for candidates of other parties no matter how upright and unexceptionable.

Besides this, a very large portion of our richest and most influential citizens find it more *profitable* to have the Government corrupt than to have it honest—to say nothing of the vast army of those who live directly from the proceeds of official plunder.

The Democratic vote will be substantially solid for HALL, who is quite certain, therefore, to be our next Mayor. There is some consolation in knowing that he is a gentleman of culture and ability—of genial manners, considerable experience in public life, and personally honest, influential and popular. If he were not the candidate of the party which is ruled relentlessly by the Tammany Ring, and if that ring had not hitherto imposed its rule on every public officer it has elected or appointed, Mr. HALL's vote would not be limited by the lines of his own party.

For Corporation Counsel the Republicans have nominated D. B. EATON, Esq., against Mr. O'GORMAN, the present incumbent. Mr. EATON is one of the ablest lawyers and one of the purest public men in this City. He has taken an active, zealous and effective interest in our City affairs, and has contributed largely to secure for us some of the agencies which have maintained order and some degree of good government. In organizing the Health Department and the new Fire Department he has been especially influential. Both those laws, we believe, were drafted by him, and it is largely to his personal efforts that their enactment is due. If the City could have the benefit of his services in the office for which he has been put in nomination, all forms of corruption would find in him a vigorous and uncompromising foe. We presume, however, that he indulges no hope of an election, but has accepted the nomination because he believes it to be every man's duty to embrace every opportunity that may be offered to do whatever may be in his power to redeem our City Government from its present disgrace and degradation.

It is certainly the duty of every citizen to vote,—and to vote for the best men whom there is any chance to elect. The issue is very direct at this election,—and is not complicated or embarrassed by third candidates, as it has sometimes been heretofore. The two political parties stand opposed to each other, very much as they did in November; and the result will probably be substantially the same.

A Perversion and an Objection.

The *Commercial Advertiser* may not agree with our views as to specie payments, but difference of opinion does not justify perversion of statement. And that is perversion which attributes to us a proposition to accumulate all surplus gold in the Treasury and at the same time to employ surplus gold in the purchase of greenbacks. We presented the two methods of bringing us nearer resumption, not as parts of one plan, but as offering an alternative, each aspect of which has its advocates. Our own preference is for accumulation, as the readiest means of acquiring the financial strength on which alone public confidence will rest. If, however, this course be not taken, then, as we have suggested, the retiring of greenbacks as fast as they can be bought with gold would be a proper use for it, and one which, while gradually appreciating the value of currency, would largely mitigate the inconvenience of contraction. Either of these plans is preferable to the past and present policy of the Treasury, which operates as a constant cause of monetary disturbance, and yet brings us no nearer resumption.

The effect of Treasury accumulation on gold speculation is a secondary consideration, because whatever becomes of the coin receipts there can be no effectual check to speculation until specie payments be resumed. It is possible, as the *Commercial Advertiser* objects, that a known purpose to lock up coin in the Government vaults might temporarily enhance the market premium. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the effect of continual interference is artificially to cheapen the price of gold; the result being that gold, as compared with all other commodities, is now the cheapest commodity in the market. Notwithstanding this restraining influence, we have lately seen that a few bold operators may at any time counteract Treasury sales by a skillful manipulation of currency; and the experiment may be repeated as often as need be, so long as the system of inconvertibility remains. There will be no absolute safety, as against gold speculation, until we get back to the hard-pan; and no plan can be devised for reaching *that*, which in its working will be wholly free from inconveniences.

Aside from temporary difficulties, however, we may assume that gold gambling will cease to be formidable whenever a fixed and definite policy, looking to resumption, shall be adopted by the Government. The evil occasioned by the present uncertainty exceeds the good produced by the known ability of the Treasury to interfere; and the only satisfactory antidote, therefore, will be some tangible evidence that the Government is traveling steadily toward resumption. The knowledge of this fact will give rise to confidence, and with the growth of confidence will come a gradual appreciation in the value of greenbacks. For this reason speculation—although it may receive a momentary impulse—will soon cease to be dangerous.

How Georgia and Louisiana Were Carried by the Democracy.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, in his report as District Commander, claims, with apparent truth, that his administration of affairs in Louisiana has met the approval of prominent men of both parties. It was not possible for him, with the very limited force at his command, to maintain order throughout the State, or to secure for the freedmen the peaceful enjoyment of the franchise to which they are entitled. But he certainly averted serious trouble in New-Orleans by holding in check the fierce elements which at one time foreshadowed wholesale bloodshed.

It is evident, however, that, in respect of freedom, the Louisiana election was a farce. Gen. ROUSSEAU preserved order, but he could not secure for the colored Republicans their right to vote. Peace was purchased at the cost of virtual disfranchisement, and the Democracy carried the State by establishing something not unlike a reign of terror. The General's testimony on this point is conclusive:

> "During the heat of the excitement, about the 27th of October, Gov. WARMOTH, Gen. A. L. LEE, and myself were speaking of the probability of collisions at the polls on the 3d of November. Their opinion, in which I concurred, was, that if the excitement continued up to the day of election, there would be fierce fighting at the polls, and a general row all over the city. It was remarked by both these gentlemen that the better course would be to advise the colored people not to vote. This was done, and hence the small Republican vote cast in this City and in many of the parishes of the State. It can hardly be necessary for me to do more than remark that this was a matter over which I could exercise no possible control. The leaders of the Republican Party having advised the negroes to stay away from the polls, they stayed away. It was neither in my place nor in my power to hunt up the colored voters who purposely remained in their houses, and drag them to the polls. Nor is it necessary for me to say that I had no share in producing the public excitement which induced the Republican leaders to advise the negroes not to vote. The disturbed condition of the public mind was brought about by no action of mine. My duty was simply to aid in checking and suppressing violence to the full extent of the limited means at my command, and to prevent the public peace being broken. This I did."

Having compelled the Republican leaders, for the sake of peace, to dissuade their colored adherents from venturing out on election day, the Democrats—we are further told—promised to behave themselves, and kept their word! Their purpose was to carry the Democratic ticket, and they succeeded by sheer violence. But for this, Louisiana would have been added to the Republican column.

Why Gen. ROUSSEAU was left with an inadequate force, notwithstanding his applications for more troops, is a mystery yet unexplained. "The records of the department," he reports, "will show how urgently and repeatedly I telegraphed for definite instructions on the recurrence of each fresh emergency." Elsewhere he says: "I had not troops enough to police the city." The State, therefore, was at the mercy of the Kuklux; and we know the result.

The Georgia election, in some districts, does not appear to have been much better. Official documents show that at many places freedmen were driven from the polls, that in other instances the polls were not properly opened, and that in others colored voters who persisted in voting did so at their peril. Thus, at Americus, voting was not allowed until after mid-day, and even then every possible obstacle was placed in the way of the freedmen, except when voting the Democratic ticket. *Then* they voted without hindrance. Of fifteen hundred who attended, and who were entitled to vote, only 137 were allowed to vote; and, of course the Democrats boast of a majority. From Columbus, Brevet Major LEONARD reports:

> "With the exception of this county, I have heard of but one ballot-box being opened at the several county seats in my sub-districts, notwithstanding that orders were given to have three at each courthouse. In Talbot County the polls were not opened until 9 o'clock. The managers of election who were first appointed were set aside, and others took their place who refused to take the votes of colored men unless they were for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. In Marion and Chattahoochee Counties but few colored men voted, their taxes being unpaid, and the managers refusing to receive their votes unless they were for the Democratic candidates, in which case no questions were asked. In Muscogee County the proclamation of the Governor was complied with, and all permitted to deposit their votes who were entitled to do so. The Republicans charge that the votes of nonresidents and minors were received by the managers, and that many voted twice, and even three times, at the different ballot-boxes. Intimidation was used to prevent the freedmen from voting for the Republican candidates, threats being made that, unless they voted as directed by their employers, they would be discharged and driven off. In many instances violence was used to compel them to vote for the Democratic electors, if they voted at all."

This is a fair specimen of the statements which come with the vouchers of army officers, though there are others reflecting still more disgracefully upon the conduct of the Georgia Democracy. At Savannah some freedmen were killed and others wounded, in an attempt to reach the voting places; Capt. HOAG stating that, to avoid more disastrous conflicts, the great body of the freedmen retired to their homes and did not vote. Not one in fifty of them, he says, were armed, while the Democrats were well provided with weapons. Frauds and irregularities were also numerous throughout the State. Conditions in regard to the payment of taxes were exacted from Republican negroes, and dispensed with in favor of negroes willing to vote with the Democrats; and, generally, the management of the polls seems to have been partisan and arbitrary. Enough is known to make it certain that the election in Georgia differed only in degree from that of Louisiana, and that in both States the Democrats succeeded by means which divest their victory of moral or political significance, and may possibly be made the subject of further investigation.

Judge Barnard's Official Term.

Judge BARNARD was reëlected at the last election, Justice of the Supreme Court; and the general impression seems to be that he must necessarily hold office for the full additional term of *eight* years from the 1st of January next, when his second term commences, unless sooner removed therefrom by impeachment. It may be well, perhaps, to correct this misapprehension in the public mind.

Judge BARNARD is not one of the Judges whose term of office is fixed by the Constitution. On the contrary, he holds his office under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed in 1852.

The Constitution of this State (article 6, section 4,) provides that "the State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the City and County of New-York shall be one." * * * "There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in the district composed of the City and County of New-York as *may from time to time be authorized by law.*"

In 1852 an act of the Legislature was passed providing for the election of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial District.

It is under this act only that Judge BARNARD holds office—as may be at once seen from the fact that no Judges were elected this year in any other district, and from the further fact that Judge BARNARD, unlike the *four* Judges of this district for whom the Constitution makes specific provision, never sits on the Court of Appeals. He is simply the *fifth* Judge of this First Judicial District, provided for by the act of April, 1852. It is competent for the Legislature at any time to *repeal that act*; and whenever that is done, Judge BARNARD, of course, ceases to be a Justice of the Supreme Court.

There has been a strong public feeling for some time past,—not confined by any means to either one of the political parties, nor to any special class of our citizens,—that Judge BARNARD's usefulness on the Bench has been so "seriously damaged," either by his own conduct or by the "comments of the Press" and of the general public, that his longer occupancy of the Bench has ceased to be desirable;—and, judging from the language of his recent charge to the Grand Jury, he himself seems inclined to this opinion. It would be asking too much, perhaps, to suggest that he should resign; and impeachment is a long and expensive process,—too directly hostile in its nature, and too doubtful in its result, to render resort to it advisable.

The same issue, it will be seen, may be reached much more promptly and properly by a *repeal of the law* which alone authorizes his election. It is for the Legislature, which meets on the 1st of January, to judge whether any public interest of the State or the City demands the longer maintenance of that statute among the laws of the State. And the Bar of the City would be a very proper authority to be consulted on this point. Its members could probably give the Legislature a good deal of information that would be useful in this connection.

The Shooting of Mr. Pollard—The Murderer Admitted to Bail.

The people of Richmond have brought upon themselves lasting disgrace by their outspoken sympathy with the murderer of Mr. POLLARD, and the Mayor of that city seems emulous of their dishonor. After a short examination of the case, during which no witnesses were examined for the prisoner or the Commonwealth, the Mayor decided to hold him for indictment by the Grand Jury on the third Monday in February. The counsel then asked if the prisoner would be admitted to bail. After a few minutes deliberation, the Mayor announced that he would be held to bail in the sum of $10,000. Before the papers were made out, Mr. E. A. POLLARD, brother of the deceased, appeared in Court and protested against these proceedings, stating, at the same time, that he had important testimony to offer which might induce the Mayor to reverse his decision. The Mayor replied that he would give Mr. POLLARD a hearing the next day. The bonds were then signed, GRANT was released from custody and taken home in a carriage. As the papers make no mention of cheering, we may trust the people of Richmond at length realize the indecency of their conduct when GRANT was arrested.

The shooting of Mr. POLLARD was one of the most cowardly crimes on record. It has nothing to redeem it, still less to justify the slightest expression of sympathy with the murderer. The provocation was, doubtless, very great, and, from a Southern point of view, might have justified an appeal to the "code of honor." Had GRANT met the traducer of his sister in a manly way, and given him the chance to defend his life, or had sent him warning that he might expect to be shot on sight, we could understand though not approve the sympathy expressed for him by the people of Richmond. But not only did he fail to do this, but he failed to avail himself of Mr. POLLARD's offer to insert in his paper any explanation he might choose to make. Mr. POLLARD's course in publishing the offensive article certainly admits of no defence. It was a wholly unjustifiable attack on private character. But in taking the law into his own hands in the cowardly way he did, and committing the highest crime known to law, GRANT lost all claim to sympathy, and made himself amenable to the sternest forms of justice. His admission to bail is an extraordinary proceeding. It was bad enough for the people of Richmond to cheer him when brought out of his hiding-place by the officers of the law; but when we find the Courts disposed to deal leniently with him, we begin to suspect that not only is the age of Southern chivalry gone by, but that even the sense of justice has gone with it.

Mr. Disraeli and the Peerage.

Mr. DISRAELI has refused the peerage offered him by the Queen—for under the circumstances the offer must, of course, have proceeded directly and spontaneously from Her Majesty. But while declining the honor which the Queen has wished to confer upon him, he has accepted the mark of the royal favor conveyed in the writ which creates Mrs. DISRAELI a peeress in her own right, "by the style and title" of Viscountess BEACONSFIELD, of Beaconsfield, in the County of Buckinghamshire, which county has now been represented in Parliament by Mr. DISRAELI for nearly a quarter of a century. We are not surprised to hear of the original offer, the refusal, or the arrangement which was ultimately effected. It is in accordance with precedent that when a statesman has filled high office for as long as Mr. DISRAELI has done during his three terms, the honors of the peerage should be tendered him. At the present juncture too, it is quite probable that the Queen, whose personal sympathies with the Tories in the matter of the Irish Church are notorious, designed this special mark of her favor as a reward to the Premier for his energetic defence of the threatened institution. In either case, in view of the probable expulsion of the Ministry from office within a few weeks, it was more graceful that the offer should be made to-day than after the serious conflict in Parliament had commenced.

It is not astonishing that Mr. DISRAELI should have declined the proffered peerage. To a man of his restless and energetic nature, and untiring capacity for work, the House of Lords would be political annihilation. While few members of the Lower House have ever been gifted with greater powers of sarcasm and invective, few have ever so invariably restrained themselves more rigidly within the proprieties of debate. But the dull decorum of the House of Lords, rarely enlivened by more than a passing breath of animation, renders it no place for Mr. DISRAELI. Besides, his presence in the Commons is absolutely essential to the well-being of his party. We are inclined to fancy, indeed, that the days of Prime Ministers in the Upper House are numbered, but at all events in this case it was out of the question to leave the Commons. The Tory Party has now either to "educate" itself or to fight gallantly to the last, and then capitulate with the honors of war. In either case, it stands in need of its leader's presence in the battle-field itself. As it is now, all the honor implied in the grant of a peerage is conferred upon Mr. DISRAELI through his wife, while he will still be able to retain a seat on one of the front benches in the House of Commons—whether that to the right or left of the Speaker's chair will be known in a few days more.

We are told that the London journals unite in "eulogizing the career" of the Premier, in commenting on the affair. Now if Liberal journals can be found to join anybody in speaking well of Mr. DISRAELI, either the millenium must be at hand, or they must feel so confident of victory as to be full of charity toward a foe whom they already look upon as half slain.

MINOR TOPICS.

The public sales of gold by the Government will be continued throughout this week. $500,000 will be sold to-day, upon the advertisement of last week, and $300,000 per day for each of the successive days of the present week, according to the terms of the new advertisement. This will give a total sale during the week of $2,500,000, which will, doubtless, relieve the necessities of the market for the present, and prepare it for the heavy disbursement soon to be made on interest account.

We have never known an election conducted with such universal good nature as the present contest for the Mayoralty—"if contest it can be called which contest is none." The Democratic papers eulogize the Republican nominee, Col. CONKLING, in the warmest manner and in every point of view; the *World* has praised him in its choicest rhetoric, and the *News* of yesterday holds him up as a model man and politician. In the same way the Republican papers have treated the Democratic nominee, Mr. OAKEY HALL, with the greatest consideration. Altogether, it is a wonderful campaign. Had the contest been a close one, both of the candidates would have been denounced by the reckless organs of their respective opponents, as the greatest knaves and cowards on the American continent.

We have to-day an account of a horrible calamity at Sing Sing, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, through which a mother and her two children were immediately burned to death. We must have chronicled at least a hundred of these kerosene disasters within the present year, but none of them have been of a more painful character than this. Upon every occasion on which we have spoken of them in these columns, we have shown that the constantly recurring disasters from kerosene are brought about by the *naphtha* with which it is adulterated, and we have spoken of the law against its adulteration which was passed by Congress, but which was left for enforcement by the municipal authorities throughout the country. Where provision is made for the application and enforcement of the law, accidents are prevented; but until it is universally enforced we are sure of hearing, from time to time, of heavy loss in life and property by adulterated kerosene.

Dr. EWER delivered yesterday the last of his series of sermons on the "Failure of Protestantism," which have attracted a large amount of attention and controversy throughout the religious community, and been of interest to the public at large. We think that the arguments of Dr. EWER have gone to show, not merely the failure of *Protestantism*, but the failure of *Christianity*; for most of his reasoning with regard to one branch of the Christian faith applies with equal force to all its branches. *We* do not believe that either Protestantism or Christianity (if a distinction may be allowed) has failed. The Protestant idea, the Christian idea, has operated upon the world in a manner at once transforming and beneficent; and, though it has as yet accomplished but a small portion of its work, it gives better promise at this day of consummating itself in the freedom and purity and happiness of the human race than it ever did at any previous period of its existence. These discourses of Dr. EWER have called out innumerable replies from the pulpit and the religious Press; and, along with his last discourse, delivered yesterday, we give to-day a sketch of one of the replies, from the pulpit of Dr. NORTHRUP. The last-named reverend gentleman made a sharp point upon Dr. EWER's special pleading against Protestantism, when he said that but for Protestantism Dr. EWER would not have been tolerated in the freedom of utterance about Catholicity which had characterized his discourses.

Gen. GRANT's report to the Secretary of War, published in another column, is a model of terseness, and, though brief, contains several weighty suggestions. He earnestly renews his recommendation that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department, and deprecates, while the Indian war lasts, any general legislation for the further reduction of the army. Both questions will probably come before Congress soon after it assembles, and Gen. GRANT's opinions and recommendations will be received with the respect and attention to which they are entitled.

The employers and workers at the cigar-making business have compromised, and a strike is thus avoided. The employers have given the men an advance in price, and have rescinded their resolution not to employ any member of the Union. The Union men have agreed to allow the bosses to employ non-Union men, and to work with them on equal terms. The bosses also proposed "that hereafter all differences be settled by a joint committee of arbitration," and the men accepted the proposition. This action of both parties is thoroughly sensible; and we commend it to the attention and imitation of the employers and workmen in all trades, whenever difficulties may arise between them.

In regard to the Loew bridge—the Courts order that the bridge shall come down; the Common Council, a week ago, passed a resolution to the same effect, but the Street Commissioner says he has no money with which to carry out the orders received. A correspondent sends us a note on the subject, asking, "would it not be as well to let the matter rest until the Winter is past, as the bridge is certainly of some use in Winter, though not in Summer?" We are tired of giving opinion on this subject, and shall await with patience the action or inaction of the Courts, the Common Council, the Street Commissioner, and all the other parties concerned.

The so-called "Jew order" issued by Gen. GRANT during the war, to prevent Jews trading with the rebels, brought him a great deal of abuse during the late campaign, and secured him the enmity and opposition of nearly the entire body of voting Israelites. It was taken as an attack on the Jews as a people; and, as Gen. GRANT never publicly retracted its terms or explained its language, though hundreds of letters were written to him on the subject, he was held to be still a dangerous enemy of the whole race. The Jewish organ, the *Israelite*, publishes a correspondence on the subject, which took place some time ago, and in which there appears a letter from Gen. GRANT, explanatory of the issuing of the order, and his present feelings regarding it. Gen. GRANT saves himself and his friends all trouble in the way of defending the "anti-Jew" order, by at once emphatically remarking, "I do not pretend to sustain the order." He explains the circumstance of its appearance, says it was issued without thinking of the Jew as a sect or race, declares that he has no prejudice against any sect or race, and shows that the order in question was written without reflection at a time when he was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within his lines were engaged in. Gen. GRANT's letter is a frank and manly confession of a mistake or a hasty error, and must be satisfactory to both his friends and his enemies of the Hebrew race.

The Young Men's Christian Association which has just closed its session in St. Louis, discussed the question, "Why do so many churches fail to reach the poor?" We observe by the report of their proceedings that they came to the conclusion that it was "because the poor, being naturally proud and sensitive on account of their poverty, misunderstand the churches and do not believe that they are welcome," and also because "the pastors, officers and members are too selfish in the enjoyment of their religion, and have too little love for souls." They also came to the conclusion "that the only remedy for the evil is, first, to build plainer churches, and invite the poor cordially to them, proving the sincerity of this invitation and making it consistent by abolishing the system of pew renting; second, to seek out the poor and carry the Gospel to them." Whatever may be the case elsewhere, there is certainly force in these statements as applied to New-York.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the English papers, headed "lamentable ignorance," in which it is told how a lad, ten years of age, when questioned by the Coroner, (at the inquest on his father,) said he did not know anything about heaven and hell, and *could not tell* where boys who told lies went to after they were dead. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that the Coroner enlightened the poor lad on the spot. But, it adds, suppose the same questions had been put by the Coroner to such intelligent and thoroughly informed persons as Mr. MILL, Bishop COLENSO, Mr. GLADSTONE and Archbishop MANNING. Of course these gentlemen would have answered them instantly; but no two of their answers would have agreed. Nobody but a coroner, probably, could give perfectly satisfactory replies,—or judge whether the replies of other people were satisfactory or not. How "a lad ten years of age" is expected to understand things which the most profound study only makes still more obscure, is not explained.

The London newspapers are complaining bitterly of the increasing inefficiency of their Police. Crimes of the most atrocious character are perpetrated with perfect impunity, in localities where the Police *ought* to be, but are not, and the usefulness of the force is growing less and less. This is attributed partly to the system adopted for its management—the periodical routine of beats being especially noticed as of much greater service to thieves and scoundrels than to the public—but it is mainly charged upon the age and incapacity of the head of the force. "Sir RICHARD MAYNE," says the *Saturday Review*, "has been an excellent officer in his day, and many of the good qualities of the Metropolitan force are due to his exertions. But Sir RICHARD MAYNE is past 70. He is too old and rusty to accommodate himself to the exigencies of new times. No Chief of a Police should be over 70 years of age. He would have been pensioned off long ago under any other Government except the English." Unless the desired changes are made, the *Review* says "a temporary anarchy may be expected to reign in London."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert (twenty-seventh season) of the Philharmonic Society of New-York, took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. Under the active direction of its present President, Prof. DOREMUS, the Society has recovered all its former prosperity, and the house in consequence was literally crowded from floor to roof. The practical organization of the leading musical society of America justified this result, but it cannot always be obtained by organization—practical or otherwise. We are therefore glad to see that it has been obtained by the coöperation of a gentleman of musical enthusiasm and culture. The orchestra was composed of 101 members—representing the cream of the New-York musical profession—and in the varied aggregations of effect equal to any orchestra in the old country. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was the vocalist. Her appearance was the signal for a genial burst of applause, which increased to enthusiasm after a clear and musical rendering of HANDEL's aria "Lascia ch'io pianga." The *morceau* is melodious and depends on phrasing more than any other express quality of voice. Miss PHILLIPS is in this respect admirable. Her success was complete. But we think that in this piece, as in the scena from the "Orfeo" of GLUCK, (a scena since made ridiculous by OFFENBACH,) the selection of both from their mere simplicity was injudicious. Rightly or not, we expect some effort on the part of a singer at a Philharmonic Concert. It must be said also that some of the freshness of Miss PHILLIPS' voice has departed, and freshness is what is most needed in compositions calling for but few other requisites, albeit true art, like Miss PHILLIPS', accomplishes vast results, as we have recognized. The orchestral portion of the programme opened with BEETHOVEN's well-known Eroica Symphony, (No. 3 in E flat,) which was superbly rendered by the orchestra. It is a long work, but it did not lose an atom of interest at the hands of Mr. BERGMANN. The funeral march was most touchingly interpreted. It may be mentioned here that every instrumental piece in the programme had a funeral march in it—an arrangement which we can hardly suppose was originally contemplated. Thus there was one in the overture to "Hamlet"—a fine, broad, sensitive work; and another in the "Symphonie Fantastique," by BERLIOZ. The latter is not new to a New-York public. It was played here by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and is, if our memory does not fail us, the first of the composer's large works. It is eminently dramatic, and, therefore, cannot be played in sections. Two movements only were given by the Philharmonic Society—the best, perhaps, but not the most interesting for a miscellaneous audience, and, at all events, destitute of coherence. Mr. BERGMANN conducted with admirable delicacy and decision. The soft parts were never purer, or the pronounced passages more vehement and overwhelming.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. MARETZEK's brief season came to an end on Saturday, when a highly successful and good performance of "Les Vespres Siciliennes" was given. In two weeks Mr. MARETZEK has given here and in Brooklyn no fewer than fourteen representations, and in a general way they have been even and satisfactory. He has lacked an *artiste* of strong personal attractiveness—but the distribution of his operas, nevertheless, has been judicious and good. We hear that it is his intention to return in February and to commence a longer and better organized campaign. He is sufficiently encouraged—if not enriched—to think that there is yet an opening and an opportunity for Italian opera.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. GRAU announces no change in his bill, nor does he need to do so. "Genevieve de Brabant" has proved a success, and it will naturally remain the attraction until the public demands something else. We may add that the opera is now in its best working order, and "goes" in every respect excellently. The brilliant costumes and striking scenery, added to the merits of the principal artists have led undoubtedly to a popular success.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS resumed last evening his agreeable Sunday concerts. Besides his full orchestra he had the coöperation of Mme. GAZZANIGA, a singer who is dramatically grand at all times. Two remarkable children, Miss JOANNA and Master WILLIE HESS, also made their appearance for the second time, on this occasion. The little lady is ten years old, and the gentleman has reached the ripe age of nine. The first plays the piano, and the second is quite proficient on the violin. Both are prodigies, and doubtless will attract much public admiration. Their attainments are singularly advanced. The orchestra performed in eight numbers, and with the precision for which it is famous.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. BATEMAN has united his two companies, and brings them together to-night for the first time. The programme consists of a charming little operetta called "Lischen and Fritschen," of which we give a synopsis below, and the well-known opera bouffe of "Barbe-Bleue." These two works introduce Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC, M. DECRE, M. DUCHESNE, and the other prominent members of the company. The operetta was played by Mr. BATEMAN's artists at the late Mr. RANACK's Memorial Concert, and although utterly denuded of scenic accessories on that occasion, gave great satisfaction, and excited the merriment of the audience. With the aid of a stage and an orchestra the effect can hardly be different. The story is as follows:

Fritschen, a young man in the service of a lord in France, being discharged from his situation, determines to return to his native Alsace and forget his troubles in the bosom of his family. The scene opens at the point where he is about to set out on his journey—when, before leaving, he makes a confidant of the audience, giving them in his opening song the correct edition of his wrongs and sorrows. The prospect of the long road before him decides him to fortify the inner man before starting. His bag is well filled with various cold viands, but, like a true Frenchman, he thinks no meal is good without wine, and therefore enters an adjacent inn to procure it. While he is gone, a young Alsacian seller of brooms, *Lischen* by name, enters, and in a charming little song, endeavors to soften the stony heart of the audience and induce them to buy out her little stock. She also is on the road to Alsace, having lately left Paris, whither she went to sell brooms, and necessarily make her fortune. By one of those lucky coincidences, which seldom happen but in plays, she also determines to make her dinner on the spot, and has hardly seated herself when *Fritschen* enters with his bottle of wine. At sight of the stranger *Fritschen* becomes rather shy, but picks up courage enough finally to address her, in a pretty broad Alsacian dialect. She replies in the same, and this gives rise to a quarrel even at the commencement of their acquaintance, as each one is fully persuaded the other intends to mock the peculiarity of speech. This slight difficulty is easily adjusted when they mutually explain their Alsacian origin in an exceedingly pretty duet. Their acquaintance thus begun proceeds with rapid strides until finally they have regularly sworn friendship, decided to make their journey together, and *Lischen* in celebration thereof invites *Fritschen* to dine with her. He treats the bread and cheese, however, which compose her modest repast, rather contemptuously, and requests her to share his dinner. On her acceptation he empties his sack, displaying many delicacies which he has doubtless received as a farewell present from the cook of his late master's establishment. Hardly are they seated and the repast begun than a horn sounds. *Fritschen* starts up in a fright, and on *Lischen's*

inquiring what is the matter, replies "that he heard his master hunting in the woods and fears his coming that way." At this *Lischen* sings a beautiful little song, entitled "The City Rat and the Country Rat," comparing her meal and *Fritschen's* to those of the two rats in that celebrated fable. Luckily the master does not pass that way and they finish their dinner, which lasts long enough to enable *Fritschen* to fall desperately in love with the little stranger. Their conversation at length touches on family matters, and *Fritschen* discovers that *Lischen* is no other than his sister whom he has not seen for many years. His disappointment far exceeds his pleasure at this discovery and he decides not to return to Alsace. *Lischen* therefore sets out alone singing a plaintive little song "Adieu." Before leaving, however, she luckily requests *Fritschen* to read her (she not possessing that accomplishment) a letter which she has received from her father. The contents of the letter are as follows: Her supposed father thinks it proper, before she returns to his house, to explain to her that she is not as she supposes, and as he always caused her to believe—his daughter—but is in reality the child of a distant relation, whose dying charge to him was this little girl. The old man assures *Lischen* that he merely makes this statement because it is proper that she should know it, but that she is as well loved by him as ever, and that she shall ever be *Fritschen's* little sister. *Fritschen's* delight at this knows no bounds; he immediately declares his love for *Lischen*, which she heartily reciprocates, and they set off gaily to Alsace, to make glad the hearts of the old folks at home.

A NEWLY-ARRIVED PRIMA DONNA.

Signora ELENA LANZERI, who has been making a series of brilliant triumphs in opera at Milan, Florence, and in other cities of Italy, has been unostentatiously brought to this country to give interest to the present musical season. Although she is an operatic artist of the highest rank, she will only appear in concerts and oratorios at present. She is young, *spirituelle*, has a pure soprano voice, excels in knowledge of music, and executes with wonderful taste, precision and effect. Several of the most fashionable and musical families of the metropolis are deeply interested in paying attention to the young prima donna, and her first concert will be given about the middle of next month, at the theatre of the Union League. Signora LANZERI will appear in oratorio at Christmas.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The "Lancashire Lass" will continue on the bill only for one week longer, notwithstanding its success. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has in preparation and almost ready for immediate production, SHAKESPEARE's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing." Much thought and every care has been bestowed on this work, and every desire is expressed to make it the event of the season—as we trust sincerely it may prove to be. On Monday next Mr. LESTER WALLACK will resume his admirable performances on the stage of his own theatre, appearing in two light pieces, all of which he touches so gracefully.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will make her first dramatic appearance at this establishment to-night. She essays *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," a *rôle* which she has made her own. She is supported by Miss BLANCHE GRAY as *Celia*, Mr. MORTIMER as *Orlando*, Mr. C. K. MASON as *Jacques*, and Mr. DAVIDGE as *Touchstone*. The cast is strong.

St. Andrew's Day.

To-night the St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the memory of the patron Saint of Scotland by their one hundred and twelfth Anniversary Festival. There is no benevolent association in the City that does a nobler work, or does it more unobtrusively, yet effectively, than the St. Andrew's Society. The friendless exile, the helpless and sorrow-stricken children of poverty and suffering, have doubtless the best knowledge of its labors and the highest appreciation of its value and character. It probably requires more judgment and gentleness to carry on the benefactions of this Society than of any other; for the Scotchman, however poor and needy he may be, is apt to be very proud in his nature and very independent in his feelings. When offered assistance, he accepts it under protest, and when he asks for relief it is only when every means of self-help has disappeared, and even hope has begun to take unto itself wings. But still the Society finds abundant scope for its labors, and all the more, in that it does not confine its charity to one nationality alone.

Among the members of the St. Andrew's Society are many of our most distinguished citizens, and many of our most prominent, successful and public-spirited business men. The Scottish element in America, though limited in its magnitude, has always been one of great power; and by its own character it has commanded its place in the community and in the respect of the American people. Though enthusiastic in their love for their native land, and proud of its heroic traditions and its great names, the Scotch adapt themselves readily and easily to the life and institutions of America, and it is almost unconsciously that they become assimilated with our people in thought and manners. They have less to cast off, and less to put on, in becoming Republican Americans than any other people who come to our shores.

The St. Andrew's Society of this city is among the oldest in the country. The Scots' Charitable Society of Boston possesses an undisputed title to be considered the oldest of the kind in America, and we believe it continues to maintain a high degree of prosperity and usefulness. Next in seniority comes the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston—an institution which suffered severely during the late war, but which, we trust, will soon be restored to its former flourishing condition. Of its venerable namesake in New-York, we need say no more perhaps than to claim for it the most prominent position among all kindred Scottish societies on this continent.

The Society of this City always manages to have an uncommonly good time at the Annual Festival. Freedom, friendliness, generosity and genuine Scottish spirit, are united with the haggis and the usquebaugh, the songs and the speeches, the memories of the past and the far away, and the hopes of a future fraught with Heaven's benefactions. We have no doubt that a festive and happy hour will be enjoyed to-night.

OBITUARY.

Pierre Antoine Berryer.

The death of PIERRE ANTOINE BERRYER is reported by cable dispatch. M. BERRYER was born in Paris in January, 1790. His family, who had long resided in Lorraine, were of German birth, and originally, it is said, bore the name of Mittelberger. M. BERRYER became a lawyer at a very early age, and when quite a youth threw himself into politics. He sided with the Bourbons and underwent no little persecution on that account. He was one of the counsel for Marshal NEY, and his name was identified with the pleas in defence of LAMENNAIS, CHATEAUBRIAND, AUDRY DE PUYRAVEAU, VOYER D'ARGENSON and Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. After the decline of the elder branch, he did not follow his friends to foreign shores, but remained in France and consented to submit to the new order of affairs. As will be readily believed, he opposed the proposed laws relating to the exile of the Bourbons, the marrying of priests, the reëstablishment of divorces, as well as all measures having a tendency to strengthen the July monarchy. On the other hand, however, he strove by all possible means to prevent the fomenting by the Duchesse DE BERRI of an insurrection in Vendée, and when he saw that his advice was not heeded, he sought to leave the country, but was arrested and implicated in the proceedings against the insurrectionists in the West. The trial he underwent resulted in his triumphant acquittal.

But it would be too great a task to note the numerous important incidents of M. BERRYER's career. Until within a few days of his death he was an active member of the French Bar, and in most of the great criminal cases that occupied the attention of Europe, he took a part too prominent to be forgotten. His speeches in behalf of SEGUIN, CASTAING and DEHORS, will always be looked upon as models of eloquence. In 1854, M. BERRYER was elected a member of the Académie Française, and for some years past he has enjoyed the distinction of being the *doyen* or senior of the French Bar.

The New Postal Regulations with England.

In other columns will be found this morning a copy of the new postal convention with England, which goes into effect on the first of next January. We give below a summarized statement of the rates of international postage agreed upon:

First—Letters, 12 cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (one-half ounce) in the United States, and 6 pence (12 cents) in the United Kingdom, prepayment optional. A fine of 5 cents in the United States and 2 pence (4 cents) in the United Kingdom, will, however, be levied and collected in addition to the deficient postage on each unpaid or insufficient prepaid letter received by one country from the other.

Second—Newspapers, 2 cents each in the United States, and 1 penny each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

Third—Book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds and grain, when not exceeding one ounce in weight, 2 cents in the United States and 1 penny in the United Kingdom. When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 4 cents in the United States and 2 pence in the United Kingdom. When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, 6 cents in the United States and 3 pence in the United Kingdom; and when exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of 6 cents in the United States and 3 pence in the United Kingdom will be charged for every additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

The postage chargeable above upon all articles of printed matter, including patterns or samples of merchandise, must be fully prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and is in full to destination, the receiving country delivering the same in all cases without any charge whatever.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Mother and Her Two Children Burned to Death by a Kerosene Accident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1868.

A heart-rending affair occurred in this place last evening—one which has cast a feeling of deep gloom over the entire village, and which resulted in the death of a mother and her two children. After dark, Mrs. LESLIE, the mother, stood in the family room with her babe, only nine months old, in her arms, while under a table on which rested a kerosene lamp was the little son, aged three years, playing, and kicking up his heels in childish glee. By accident, his little foot struck the table too hard, causing the flame of the kerosene lamp to flicker wildly, the oil inside igniting and the lamp exploding immediately, the inflammable material streaming over the table and dropping in liquid flame on the floor, setting fire at once to the little boy's clothing. With a cry of horror on her lips, the frightened mother sat the babe upon the floor and rushed to the rescue of her darling child, caring not for herself, being not at all mindful of her imminent peril. While she was doing her work of mercy, the consuming flames, all unknown to her, had also stealthily caught her own clothing, and, before she could extinguish them, she, too, was wrapped in flames. Turning suddenly about with terrible pain, she uttered a wild, terrible scream as her eyes rested upon her darling babe, who was now also enveloped in the cruel flames, when shriek after shriek of agony was heard proceeding from the dwelling, the neighbors hurrying to the scene in great confusion. As soon as possible, the three sufferers were almost smothered in carpeting and the flames were extinguished, when the sight presented, as the victims were exposed to view, was a harrowing one indeed. Blistered and burned, writhing with pain, everything was done for them that was possible, the best physicians being in attendance, but all to no purpose, as the three died this morning before daylight. When the father of the family heard of the affair, with heart in his throat, he fairly flew to his residence, and on beholding the awful scene before him fell prostrate to the floor in a swoon. He is a cutter for JOHN A. ATCHISON, the tailor. To-day the three bodies are being viewed by hundreds of the villagers, and the terrible accident is the only topic of conversation on the streets.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Kingston and its Pilgrim Memorials—The Murder of Cornelius Holmes—The Approaching Trial—Resume of the Tragedy—Interesting Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

Kingston is one of the richest towns in Plymouth County, and for more than a hundred years it was the "North End" of Plymouth, and twice it came near being the most famous locality in the colony. The historian tells us that the day after the Pilgrim Company first landed, a party went—some by land and some in a shallop—to look out a more desirable place for settlement. They reported "a great many liking to plant" at Jones River, (at the North End;) but, after prayer and reflection, "the most voices" decided upon Plymouth. In March, 1635, a project was set on foot by the chief men of Plymouth and Duxbury to unite in the erection of a new town at Jones River, but after long debating and a reference to the two churches for a final decision, the matter was silently dropped. If Kingston cannot claim to be a Pilgrim town, it has within its borders Pilgrim memorials. For a number of years Gov. BRADFORD had his residence here. The cellar of his house is still visible. His son lived and died upon the same spot. It is related by the "oldest inhabitant" that a "High-top Sweeting," the last tree of the orchard set out by the son, is still standing, and bids fair to thrive into the next century, having been planted in 1669. ISAAC ALLERTON, at one time Gov. BRADFORD's sole assistant, and afterward the agent of the Pilgrims, and his son-in-law, Elder THOMAS CUSHMAN, whose wife MARY was the last survivor of the *Mayflower* band, lived a short distance from the house of "Grandfather COBB," who died sixty-one years ago, at the advanced age of 107 years. It was also here that SAMUEL FULLER, the "beloved physician and deacon" of the Pilgrim band, lived and died. Deputy-Gov. BRADFORD's rebuilt house is now known as the "Sampson House," in which was for a long time preserved his grandfather's manuscript history of New-Plymouth, and which was not published until twelve years ago by the Massachusetts Historical Society. This manuscript, it may be remembered by the reader of history, was loaned a short time before his death to THOS. PRINCE, who kept his library in the steeple of the old South Church in Boston. It, with other manuscripts and books, was carried to the mother country during the time when "men's souls were tried," and it was supposed to be irrevocably lost until 1855, when it was withdrawn from its place of concealment. Kingston was incorporated as a precinct in 1717, and as a town ten years later. The division was made for "the greater convenience of the worship of God," and at that time it had 300 inhabitants. The present population is about 1,700. The soil of Kingston is favorable for agricultural purposes, and Jones River running through it, affords considerable water-power. There are eighteen or twenty mills here of various descriptions, three churches—Unitarian, Baptist and Trinitarian Congregationalist. It has a fine high-school house, but no school districts. Kingston has furnished its quota of graduates from Harvard, Brown, and other leading Colleges, to the number of over one hundred; and its professional and successful business men are to be found in almost every Northern State. The first American nail machine was patented by a citizen of this town, and the first Captain—ELISHA HOLMES—who sailed under the American flag into the Black Sea was a shipmaster of Kingston. The names of the earliest settlers of the "North End" are well retained. There are eighteen families of the Holmes, beside a large number of the Bradfords, Cushmans, Fullers, Cobbs, Sampsons, Washburns, &c.

THE KINGSTON MURDER.

The murder of CORNELIUS HOLMES, a highly respected citizen of this town, by SAMUEL M. ANDREWS, an overseer, and a deacon of the Second Congregational Trinitarian Church, on the 23d day of May last, is still fresh in the minds of the newspaper readers. In some respects its features have a parallel in the recent Philadelphia tragedy, wherein a woman met a violent death at the hands of parties who aimed to get rid of her for the sake of enjoying her patrimony. The atrocious circumstances attending the murder of Mr. HOLMES, the mystery that for days enveloped the terrible tragedy, the exciting events associated with the arrest, the imprisonment, and the preliminary examination of the accused, excited the profound attention of the people of this usually quiet town, as did also a "confession" made a few weeks after his arrest, and which was duly published in the TIMES. The victim was a brother of ALEXANDER H. HOLMES, formerly President of the Old Colony Railroad, and his body was found the next morning after the tragedy in a by-road near the back entrance of the cemetery, his brains having been beaten out. At 8 o'clock on the preceding evening he was at the house of Deacon ANDREWS, and after remaining there a short time he started for the "Stony Brook" neighborhood, taking the road and path across the cemetery. Deacon ANDREWS' "confession," it will be remembered, set up that he killed HOLMES, but did so in self-defence. Public opinion here, immediately after all the circumstances came to light, was equally divided between the murderer and the murdered; but subsequent events dispelled all sympathy for ANDREWS, whose friends and counsel, hoping to cheat the gallows of a victim, now set up the plea of insanity. The high respectability of the parties, the motive which prompted the murder, and the uncertain manner in which the deed was committed, promise to render the case one among the "important murder trials" in Massachusetts. The circumstantial evidence against ANDREWS is very strong and conclusive; and placing the most charitable construction upon all the reports, the motive for committing the murder was founded in a morbid desire to get premature possession of a portion of the worldly goods of the victim, which had been vouchsafed to him in a legal instrument. HOLMES was quite a wealthy man, but not being of strong mind his property had been mostly held in trust. ANDREWS had always enjoyed an excellent reputation, and was an intimate friend of the murdered man. A *post-mortem* examination of the body of HOLMES decided that violence was the cause of his death, as no trace of disease was discovered. A portion of the circumstances which led to the arrest of ANDREWS was the fact that the prisoner had appointed a meeting of the teachers in the Sunday School to which he belonged at his residence on the evening when the murder was committed, and that he did not attend it himself, being, as he alleged, at work in his garden about fifty rods from where the tragedy took place. His wife said he was restless on the night of the murder. The will of HOLMES had been made, and Mr. ANDREWS expected he would receive about $12,000 from his death. Stains of blood having been found on his vest, the prisoner explained that it was caused by the blood of chickens which he had been killing. These stains were subsequently subjected to a microscopical and chemical examination, and they proved to be human blood. The strongest testimony elicited against the accused was before the Grand Jury, in which it was shown that the clothes found in Jones River, stained with blood, were ANDREWS' clothes, and that he had them on when last seen with the deceased; also the fact that when his attention was called to the murder of his friend, ANDREWS declined to see the body, and remarked, substantially, it must be a shocking sight. In searching his premises after his arrest, various small articles were found, indicating that the great crime of which he now stands charged was preceded by petty larcenies. There are also a thousand and one other stories afloat concerning his relations with the deceased; but we will not repeat any of them, as the trial, which is to take place on the 1st of next month, will probably develop all that is sufficient to answer the ends of justice and put to rest all unjust criticisms in the matter.

ANDREWS' demeanor in jail since his arrest, has been marked by nothing unusual. He has had the benefit of clergy, eats and sleeps well, and if he has manifested symptoms of insanity, they have been so trifling as not to elicit comment. There are about sixty witnesses in the case. The trial, in fact, will turn on the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, whether he shall be hung, sent to State Prison for manslaughter, or remanded to an insane asylum.

VIGIL.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Question of Wages Under the United States Law—Opinion of Attorney-General Evarts.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1868.

To the President:

SIR: The President recently referred to the Attorney-General a communication addressed to him by A. D. BROCK and two others, styling themselves a Committee of Printers employed in the Government Printing Office, and requested an opinion as to the proper construction of the law mentioned therein. The law I find to be the act of June 25, 1868, entitled "An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States," which reads as follows:

That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics now employed or who may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The communication of the Committee is to the following effect:

That the Committee were surprised to learn that the Secretary of War has been led to construe the above law, in a recent order promulgated by him, so as to reduce the pay of employes in the War Department to correspond with the reduction of hours, he having declared in said order that in his opinion it was never the intention of Congress to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work; that they thereupon visited that officer in the hope that by laying before him certain facts bearing upon the intention of Congress in enacting the law, they might induce him to revoke his order and accept the construction which has hitherto been put upon the law by its enemies, as well as by its friends, but failed to satisfy the Secretary that he was in error; and that firmly convinced that the construction of the law given by him is erroneous, they, although gratefully enjoying the unquestioned benefit of that wise and liberal measure, ask the President, in behalf of the workingmen of the country, to instruct the Attorney-General to give an opinion upon the true construction of the Eight-Hour law for the guidance of all the heads of departments in that behalf.

It will be seen that the printers engaged in the Government Printing Office are not directly affected by the order of the Secretary of War, and suffer, it would seem, no diminution of their pay in consequence of the reduction of their hours of labor. The order affects only the employes of the War Department, among whom they are not included. Subsequently the President referred to this office a communication addressed to him by a committee of the Workingmen's Assembly of the District of Columbia, asking a recession of an alleged order of the Secretary of War, directing that persons engaged on works in which the War Department is interested shall receive pay in proportion to the hours they labor, or that the opinion of the Attorney-General may be taken as to the true meaning of the law of Congress above cited, as deducible from the statute when collated with the official record of the debate in the Senate on the 24th of June, 1868. The order of the Secretary of War referred to, I presume, is one of July 28, 1868, approving an indorsement of Gen. A. B. DYER, of the Ordnance Bureau, upon a communication of Gen. T. J. RODMAN, of the Rock Island Arsenal, dated July 16, 1868, to the following effect:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 25, 1868.

The practice of this department has been to allow mechanics and other hired workmen the same wages as are paid by private establishments in the vicinity for the same kind and grade of labor, and it would seem to be proper to continue this rule. If the mechanics and laborers in the vicinity of Rock Island receive from private establishments less wages per hour than are now paid at Rock Island Arsenal, the wages at that arsenal should be correspondingly reduced. But if they desired to work ten hours each calendar day it should be allowed, and they should be paid for one and one-quarter day instead of one day as heretofore.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major General, Chief of Ordnance.

It may be collected from the papers referred to this office that the question on which the Attorney-General's opinion is desired is whether the act of June 25, 1868, reducing the number of hours constituting a day's work was intended to work a corresponding reduction in the compensation for a day's work. There is nothing in the language of the act to indicate such an intention, nor does this construction seem at all consistent with the aim and purpose of the laws, which were reformatory in their character, having in view the promotion of the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of those who are engaged in manual labor and of the general interests of society. The theory appears to have been that the laboring man or mechanic, by means of the increased physical strength and vigor acquired through a reduction in his hours of toil, would be enabled to accomplish daily as much upon an average in eight hours' constant labor, as he formerly did in ten, or even a longer period, while at the same time he would enjoy a longer season for mental and moral improvement. Whether this is sound in principle is not here the question; that it constituted the main ground upon which the act proceeded, a reference to the debates in Congress on its passage will clearly show. Acting upon this theory, then, which assumes that the Government will receive the same daily equivalent from the workingmen under the new regulation as under the old, the Legislature could not have contemplated a necessary reduction in his compensation; the plain import of the law is that a laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the Government, whether hired by the day, week or month, shall only be required to work eight hours a day to earn his daily, weekly or monthly wages, whatever these may be. The rate of his compensation is left to the control of the same agencies and laws which governed it before, and the salutary provisions on this subject are few and very limited in their operation. The eighth section of the act of Dec. 21, 1861, 12 Statute, 330, and the amendatory act of July 16, 1862, *ibid*, 587, comprise all I have been able to find, and these are confined to employes in the Government Navy-yard. The former act provided that the hours of labor in the Government Navy-yard should be the same as those in the nearest private ship-yard, and that the wages of all employes in such Navy-yard should approximate as nearly as possible the average prices paid employes of same grade in the nearest private ship-yards, or workshops, to be determined by the Commandant of the Navy-yard. This was amended by the latter act, which provides that the hours of labor and rate of wages of the employes in the Navy-yard shall conform as nearly as is consistent with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy. The effect of the recent act of June 25, 1868, is to repeal so much of these statutes as relate to the regulation of the hours of labor, leaving the provisions relating to wages to stand as they were before, and it has necessarily corresponding effect where in other departments of the public service the wages of Government employes are regulated by similar modes and standards; but while I do not find in the act any indication that the reduction of the hours of a day's labor should of itself work a proportionate or any reduction of wages, and while the debate on the bill in the Senate exhibits a consideration of this proposed consequence and a rejection of it, I must also say that I find nothing in the act that requires an absolute rule that employes of the Government embraced within the act must receive as high wages for their day's labor of eight hours as similar industry on private employment receives for a day's labor of ten or twelve hours. The act is wholly silent on the subject of wages, fixing only the length of a day's labor. The only equality between the wages of the employe of the Government and similar industry on private employment, which is so manifestly just and expedient as to have been provided for by law in regard to employes of the Navy Department and by departmental regulations in the War Department, is a matter of substance and not of form. This equality requires that the same worth of labor should be compensated in the public employment at the same rates of wages it receives in private employment. If, then, it is found that the theory upon which the act in question was proposed and commended to Congress—to wit, that as much worth of labor would be acquired to the Government as by more hours of daily labor in the long run—is justified by experience, then this rule of equality between public and private employment requires that the eight-hour day labor of the Government should be compensated by as high wages as the ten-hour day labor in employment receives. If, on the other hand, this eight-hour day labor of the Government is found to produce less worth of labor to the Government than ten-hour day labor produces to private employers, the principle of equality of compensation would be surrendered if equal wages were paid to unequal labor. If this disparity in the worth of two different measures of labor were found to exist, then the workmen in private employment would justly claim that if the Government paid certain wages for eight hours' labor they should receive higher wages for ten hours' labor. This increase of wages for ten hours' labor being thus established in private employment, the employes of the Government would demand this new measure of ten-hour labor based upon its being worth more than eight-hour labor, and thus in turn each system would be encouraged to rise upon the demands of the other. That the essential element of this rule of equality is that the same worth of labor should receive the same wages in Government as in private employment may be illustrated by a not improbable condition of wages, while this theory of fewer hours producing equal amounts of labor with longer time of work is being tested by experience. Suppose that there should be a divided practice in private employment, by which ten hours' labor should receive certain wages and eight hours' labor less wages, are the Government eight-hour laborers to receive, under the statutes requiring or the departmental regulations prescribing equality of wages between public and private employments, the private wages for eight hours' and those for ten hours' labor? Manifestly the Government employes in the supposed case would find their necessary measure of equality in the private wages of the eight hour labor, and not in the larger wages of the ten-hour labor. The conclusion, then, to which I come is, that the recent act does not require that the wages or the shortest day of Government labor should be reduced in proportion to the hours of labor, and that the act as little requires that the wages of the shortened day should be as large as the wages of the longer day of private employment. In this silence of the act itself on the measure of wages, while it speaks only of the hours of labor, the departments are left to the guidance of the rule of equality of compensation for equal worth of labor in Government and in private employment. It may be that the equality of worth shall be the eight-hour labor for the Government and should be compensated as highly as the ten-hour labor in private employment. It may be that the wages in the two employments should be in the proportion of the different hours of labor; and, finally, it may be that the true adjustment of disparity of value between these two systems of labor may be between these two rules. I am disposed to think that no better solution of the question raised by the passage of an act prescribing the length of a Government day of labor, while the private employments are free from any restriction in this respect, must be found in the substance of the rule of equality between Government and private wages, which is manifestly wise and just. Whatever difficulty there may be in applying this rule is intrinsic to the subject and can only be met by experience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

Examination of James Grant Before the Mayor of Richmond—He is Admitted to Bail.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.

There were fewer persons present than we supposed would attend the Mayor's Court yesterday, when it was known that JAMES GRANT would have an examination upon the charge of killing H. RIVES POLLARD. The crowd, however, was considerable, the negro element predominating, as it usually does on all exciting occasions. Mr. GRANT came into the Court-room as soon as his case was called, accompanied by his counsel, Judge ROBERT OULD and Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON. He had on a short black cloak thrown jauntily back over his right shoulder, and his youthful face wore a pleasant expression, that indicated anything else than a consciousness that he had committed a crime that called for punishment. Coroner LITTLE, Messrs. J. MARSHALL HANNA, S. A. EATON, S. SUTHERLAND, Detectives KNOX and CRADDOCK, and Sergt. MOORE, were called and testified substantially as to the Coroner's inquest.

The Mayor asked Mr. GRANT's counsel if they had any witnesses, and whether they desired to make any remarks, to both of which inquiries they replied in the negative.

The Mayor then said he would hold the prisoner for indictment by the Hustings Court, which meets the third Monday in February next. Col. JOHNSON hoped that a Grand Jury would be called by Judge BURNHAM at an earlier day, and the Mayor stated that he would make the entry to meet that contingency.

Judge OULD asked the Mayor if he intended to admit the prisoner to bail.

The MAYOR—I am ready to hear a motion for bail.

Judge OULD—We do not desire to have to make a motion for bail, but leave it entirely to your Honor's good judgment to do what you deem proper in the matter.

The Mayor thereupon admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $10,000, Mr. WM. K. WATTS becoming his surety to that amount. He left the Court-room with his counsel, entered a carriage, and was driven to his father's residence, on Clay-street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

After the case had been disposed of and the parties left the Court, Mr. E. A. POLLARD made his appearance and stated to the Mayor that he had been wholly taken by surprise by what had occurred; that it had been his intention to be represented by counsel in the investigation of the case, but ascertaining that the gentleman whose services he desired to secure was absent from the city, and being informed that the proceedings in this Court would be merely *pro forma*, and not supposing that the question of bail would be raised, he had failed to obtain the advice and assistance he desired. He furthermore stated that since his arrival in the city certain facts had come to his knowledge which had an important bearing upon the case, and which he deemed it essential to have considered before decisive action was taken by the Mayor. He would be able to prove by two witnesses, who overheard the conversation, that Mr. STOVER, a friend of the GRANT family, had called upon his brother, at his house, on the night before the publication of the paper, and endeavored to prevail upon him not to publish the article. His brother said to him that the Press had never felt the least delicacy about publishing anything in regard to members of his family, and had dragged them all remorselessly before the public, and had never considered it wrong to pillory their names in full, whenever there was anything with which rumor remotely connected them; and this course on the part of the public and Press had completely soured him, and he had determined to spare none in future who should lay themselves liable to public censure or criticism. "You may tell Mr. GRANT, however," said he, "that I will publish any explanation he may choose to make without a single alteration, no matter what he may say; but I have fairly examined the facts in the case, and find they warrant the publication, and I will not suppress it." This conversation was overheard by a lady in the house and another person. His brother did not hear anything further from the GRANT family.

In view of these facts he requested the Mayor to reconsider his decision.

The Mayor replied that he would give his witnesses and counsel a hearing to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

In connection with this case, we are requested to publish the following:

Since I have inquired as to the publication of the unhappy article in my brother's paper, I must say that I am satisfied that Mr. HANNA did not promote the publication of it, but wrote it as an associate editor and employe. As Mr. HANNA wishes this statement, and as there is no human creature to whom I wish to do injustice, I freely give it to him.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Wreck of the Tug O. L. Swift—Perilous Position of Her Crew.

From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 28.

The tug *O. L. Swift* left the dock, foot of Main-street, at 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, with the intention of steaming out of the harbor in search of a "tow." There were on board MICHAEL CARR, Captain; "CHARLEY," the fireman; "ALEXANDER," the engineer; HUGH MOORE, hand, and SILAS RILEY, a young man of about 17 years of age, who was out for a ride. When the tug had reached Windmill Point the engineer discovered that the boat was leaking badly aft, and upon examination it was discovered that a plank had sprung, and the leak had gained so much headway that it would be impossible to stop it. Pumps and buckets were, however, resorted to. The Captain immediately put about and ran for Buffalo with full head of steam, but before the tug had proceeded fifteen minutes, the rising water had quenched the fire, and the men found themselves alone upon the lake, and almost hidden from view by approaching darkness. Aroused to life and vigor by the cheerful words of Capt. CARR, they persisted in their efforts to keep afloat until enabled to hail some passing vessel. The whistle was constantly exercised in hopes of attracting attention, but no answer was received. Finally, the water, which was gaining constantly, rendered the syphon useless, and even that medium of imploring aid was denied them.

When the water reached the foot of the deck the Captain told one of his men to take off the cabin doors and construct a raft. Two of the doors were procured, nailed together and fastened on top of the small, half circle deck platform taken from the rear of the tug. This, when launched, proved only large enough to accommodate two persons. Seeing this, CARR turned to the fireman, saying: "CHARLEY, get a sledge and knock off the top of the wheel-house." This was speedily done, and very soon the flat roof was floating alongside of the doors; together they comprised but a weak support for five men, chilled and benumbed with cold. The men being sadly unwilling to leave the tug while there remained the slightest hope of keeping it afloat, stuck by it until three minutes before she went down; then they crawled cautiously upon their frail rafts, CARR, HUGH MOORE and the fireman upon the wheel-house top, and the engineer and SILAS RILEY upon the doors. Taking small pieces of boards they paddled away, and had proceeded but four rods or so when the tug sank. The rafts were kept together by a rope some ten or twelve feet long, so that all might share the same fate whether of life or death. They kept paddling steadily toward Buffalo, and had reached the mouth of the river when the swift current took them in charge and bore them down the stream. By this time two of the men, HUGH MOORE and CHARLEY, the fireman, were so benumbed and chilled that they were entirely helpless. The dense fog prevented the Captain from distinguishing his whereabouts, and altogether their case seemed hopeless. They floated on until near the revolving light-house, when those able commenced hallooing to the keeper of the light to send them a boat. The man hearing them, replied that his boat was at the city, but if they would paddle up near the house, he would throw them a line. The men attempted to do so, but the current was so swift that it carried them past the beacon several rods before they could deviate either to the right or left, and once past, it was folly to attempt to return.

After floating on in terrible suspense for a quarter of an hour, each of the men making as much noise as possible, in the hope of attracting attention, they reached the rapids in the river near the International landing; here the wheel-house top was partially swamped, and HUGH MOORE, who was lying upon his back half dead with cold, slid off into the water, and would have perished had not Capt. CARR pulled him back. As they neared the steamer *International*, which was moored on this side, they succeeded in attracting attention by their cries, and were relieved from their perilous position. The men arrived in the city late at night, none the worse, bodily, for their fearful experience. The tug *O. L. Swift* was owned by the brothers MICHAEL and HENRY CARR. It was worth $7,500, the engine alone, a very superior one, being valued at $5,000. The insurance just covered the latter sum. We understand that efforts will be made to raise the wreck, if it can be found.

TENNESSEE.

The Suffrage Question—Correspondence Between Senator Fowler and Ex-Gov. Foote.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 27, 1868.

Very lengthy correspondence on the national topic will be published to-morrow morning, between Senator FOWLER and EX-GOV. HENRY S. FOOTE. FOWLER takes the broad and liberal ground on the suffrage question, and earnestly favors the immediate enfranchisement of Tennessee rebels. He speaks in strong and complimentary terms of the loyalty, under the discouraging circumstances, of the people of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and contends that a lenient policy on the part of the dominant party is all that is required to bring about a full return to peace and prosperity. He predicts that GRANT's administration will be eminently liberal and conservative, and its first and leading mission will be to bring about universal suffrage. He further says if the Radicals of Tennessee fail to move in the work of franchising their proscribed fellows, they will have ceased to form a part of the great Republican Party of the nation.

Gov. FOOTE promises that the people of the South, and especially of Tennessee, will thoroughly cooperate with the incoming Administration if it inaugurates anything like a forbearing and magnanimous policy, and he predicts that none but the extremists of political parties will fail to support it. Impartial suffrage, both the Senator and Governor think the great panacea for existing evils. The very fact that Senator FOWLER is known to favor extending suffrage to the disfranchised in Tennessee, has brought down upon him the wrath of BROWNLOW and the whole pack of Radicals, who, partly from vindictiveness, but mainly from love of office, would make rebel disfranchisement perpetual. FOWLER is denounced as a rebel and Copperhead, as is every Union man in Tennessee who has the hardihood to believe that the time has come when suffrage should be impartial throughout the State. When the universal suffrage proposition comes to be submitted to the States, it will be found that the Tennessee Legislature will not adopt it. As that body is constituted at present, the whole moral power of the Republican Party of the North could not cajole or intimidate it into giving suffrage to rebels.

Reported Horrible Murder of an Infant by a Young Girl.

From the Rochester Union & Advertiser, Nov. 28.

We have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corning, Wednesday last. Our informant is a gentleman who resides in Corning, whom we have never known to misrepresent any item of news that he has previously furnished us with.

At the place indicated there resides a family named MCCULLOCH, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. MCCULLOCH and their three children, aged respectively 5, 3 and 1½ years. The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indolent fellow, and his wife has been compelled to labor to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing-machines, and on Wednesday last started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named BARBER, aged 18 years, whom she hired for that purpose. In the evening the youngest child cried and was fretful, when, it is said, BARBER threw it upon the floor, and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while it was being roasted. BARBER then threatened to throw it into a well, when the other children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if she did they would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bedquilt and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the children, information was given the Coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of BARBER, called a jury, and an inquest was in session yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to-day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.

The case creates considerable excitement in the vicinity where the horrible affair occurred, as well it may. We were unable to learn anything of the antecedents of the girl BARBER. We hope, for humanity's sake, that the report given above is exaggerated.

"Galvanic Action on the Brain!!!"
OF CERTAIN LEAD PIPE MANUFACTURERS.

An advertisement is going the rounds of the City Press, alleging that when "tin and lead are in juxtaposition with access of water the metals will corrode," and concludes, "simple lead pipe, though *dangerous*, is safer than tin-lined pipe."

Let us examine this "*bugaboo !!!*" invented by the lead pipe interest, and demonstrate its utter fallacy.

Every dwelling ordinarily plumbed contains a copper boiler, "tinned internally," to which are attached lead pipes by brass couplings. These couplings are soldered with "tin and lead" to the pipes; brass cocks are fixed in the pipes and soldered with "tin and lead;" seams of tanks are soldered with "tin and lead," while the water-back of range is of iron. Thus we have *copper, brass, tin, lead*, and *iron* in juxtaposition with access of water, and not a particle of galvanic action; but substitute Encased Block Tin Pipe, and "the devil's to pay" with the lead pipe trade.

The public may rest assured that this "galvanic action" *lies* on the *brain*, or rather in the *pockets*, of certain lead pipe manufacturers.—*Adv.*

Sterling Silver Ware AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. — Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Removal.
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.
We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets, FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

The Great Improvement of Reticulated Gold Web, in combination with Dr. M. LEVETT'S patent, as a base for artificial teeth, has given the greatest satisfaction to all those who are using it, as hundreds of testimonials from all *classes* will show. A test of more than three years of its great durability, its feather lightness, and its immense adhesiveness, produced by its peculiar construction, has called forth the unanimous praise of the Press and the public generally. No. 27 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y., treats with special prescriptions falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, and all diseases which destroy the hair. The Doctor cures moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also, comedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces, and all eruptions upon the face or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The American House, Boston, has been newly fitted and furnished throughout. The reputation of the senior partner has been too well established by a long test of years, to need further indorsement from us.

Double Soled Gaiters, Box Toes, $6. Double-soled Boots, Box Toes, $7 50. LORIN BROOKS & SONS. No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

MARRIED.

LANDAUER—BANDMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at Stuttgard, Germany, LOUIS LANDAUER, of Carlsruhe, Germany, to EVA BANDMAN, of this City.

TOBEY—WATERBURY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., WILLIAM W. TOBEY to EMMA, only daughter of A. G. Waterbury, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

WATROUS—KEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., E. WATROUS to JANE A. KEELER, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, JOHN F. BAILEY, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

BEMAIR.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, at the residence of his father, FREDERIC B., son of John M. and Margaret B. Bemair, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 30th inst., at 5 P. M., from his father's residence, No. 62 West 9th-st.

BOYCE.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, JOHN W. BOYCE, late Principal of Grammar School No. 37, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Board of Education, School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, and the Masonic fraternity, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 86th-st., near the East River, on Wednesday next, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock precisely.

BELFOUR.—At St. Anthony Falls, Minn., on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868, Mrs. SINE BELFOUR, mother of Rev. Edmund Belfour, aged 72 years.

DUNSHEE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 29, IRENE, only child of T. De Witt and Lettie L. Dunshee, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 22 King-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GLENCROSS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, WM. H. GLENCROSS, son of Wm. Glencross, of Morrisania and No. 212 Broadway, New-York City.

The friends of deceased and of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, corner of Broadway and 6th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

HASKINS.—On Friday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM L. HASKINS, aged 73 years.

The friends of the deceased and of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., Williamsburg, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock.

KEARNY.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, U. S. N., in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 M. New-Jersey Railroad train leaves New-York at 10:10 A. M.; returns at 4 P. M.; Staten Island Railroad at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

MCKNIGHT.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at his residence in Bordentown, N. J., JOHN L. MCKNIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Christ Church, Bordentown, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

STANFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, LOUISA W. STANFORD, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, David Miller, No. 148 Eldridge-st., on Monday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

VREDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of John Vredenburgh, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 333 Atlantic-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 30, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Nov. 30, SARAH SAMANTHA, wife of RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, aged 26 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM, NO. 880 BROADWAY, HAS BECOME THE POPULAR RESORT FOR THE BUYERS OF THE BEST BOOKS, AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.
GALLERY FREE TO ALL.
JAMES M. HART'S "MEADOW LANDS," WORTH TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, IS TO BE AWARDED TO SOME OF THE PATRONS OF THE "ATHENÆUM," ON SATURDAY, DEC. 5.
THE PURCHASER OF $5 WORTH OF BOOKS MAY BECOME THE FORTUNATE OWNER OF THE ABOVE SPLENDID WORK OF ART. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUES.
H. W. DERBY, NO. 880 BROADWAY.

PROF. BLOT'S SOUPS IN CANS, FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
For sale by Grocers and Provision Dealers.
Order office, RUMFORD FOOD LABORATORY, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.
NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW AND VALUABLE invention.—At No. 513 Broadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's PORTABLE STEAM-HEATING SYSTEM in practical operation, HEATING A STORE 18 by 80 FEET with a half pint of water, and a gas burner sufficient to keep the water converted into steam.
The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company, based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.
HOWARD TILDEN, Attorney for the New-England Steam Heating Co.

CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. DILLENBACK will be in his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, and on the following week the 10th and 11th of December. Consultation free.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by druggists generally.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET, 17TH WARD.
For Commissioner, JAMES R. TAYLOR.
For Trustee,
Scratch off the name of Martin B. Brown.

SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE, JOHN G. MCNARY, Late Principal of Ward School No. 45.
JAMES POLLOCK, Chairman.
J. W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Twentieth District (Nineteenth Ward.)
For Assistant Alderman, HENRY C. PERLEY.

FOR TRUSTEE OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF NINTH WARD,
JAMES W. FARR.

DEMOCRATIC UNION, MOZART AND NATIONAL LABOR UNION nomination for School Trustee,
TWENTIETH WARD.
MICHAEL ROCHE.

UNION REPUBLICAN AND YOUNG MEN'S INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—Fourteenth Assembly District—Seventeenth Ward: For Assistant Alderman,
JAMES MOORE.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.—For Mayor, FREDERICK A. CONKLING; for Counsel to the Corporation, RICHARD O'GORMAN. DENNIS MCMAHON, Chairman City Convention. M. HANLON, T. W. KEARNEY, Secretaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWELVE SHORT, TRUE STORIES, BY TWELVE DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

We are now publishing in the NEW-YORK LEDGER a series of TWELVE SHORT, TRUE STORIES, by Twelve of the most distinguished Clergymen of the United States, all written expressly for the LEDGER.

The first is entitled
THE END OF A LIFE OF FASHION.
By Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

The Second:
FORBIDDING THE BANNS.
By Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.

The Third:
A LIFE SAVED AND A LIFE WON.
By Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

The Fourth:
A MORNING WITH GAMBLERS.
By Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D.

The Fifth:
THE BASHFUL BRIDEGROOM.
By Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.

The Sixth:
GOOD SOCIETY.
By Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The Seventh:
THE ROSE WINDOW.
By Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

The Eighth:
INCIDENTS OF MY PASTORATE.
By Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER, D. D.

The Ninth:
A COMMON STORY.
By J. WILLIAMS, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Connecticut.

The Tenth:
THE TWO MARRIAGES.
By Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.

The Eleventh:
A STORM AT SEA.
By Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Twelfth:
COVERING THE TRACKS.
By THOMAS M. CLARKE, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

It is our aim not only to make the LEDGER instructive and entertaining, but to make such a paper that our subscribers will say that the sum paid for it is the most satisfactory expenditure of the year.

The LEDGER is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots, at six cents a copy, and mailed to subscribers at $3 a year. Address,

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
Corner of William and Spruce sts., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION NOMINATING CONVENTIONS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The "Union Republican Convention" places in nomination your well-known fellow-citizen, Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, for the office of Mayor.

He is the candidate of the "Democratic Union Convention."

He is the candidate of the "Constitutional Union Convention."

His record is familiar to you. He has represented you in your Schools, in the Legislature, in Congress and on the Battle-field, as a defender of the Union.

He is the representative of all who wish for an "honest frugal government," protecting the interests of Rent-payers and Tax-payers, rich and poor. His election to the Mayoralty would be a reform in itself. Associated with him, as candidate for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, is a gentleman equally deserving of your suffrages.

DORMAN B. EATON, as a lawyer, stands second to none; as a man of unblemished repute he strengthens the ticket. He is familiar with the workings of City and County Departments, and largely identified with practical measures of reform.

With FRED. A. CONKLING Mayor and DORMAN B. EATON Counsel to the Corporation, every good citizen would feel assured that the public interests could be in no safer keeping.

Will our candidates be elected? Citizens! it is for you to answer that question. Your votes must do it.

The Republican vote last month was	47,7[illegible]
The Democratic Union vote for Supervisor was	27,0[illegible]
The Constitutional Union vote is estimated at	3,000
Total	77,7[illegible]

This is the undoubted opposition to Tammany which now combines in support of our candidates.

A high estimate of the vote that will probably be cast at the Charter Election is 85,000. If your candidates poll 43,000 votes, they will be elected.

The nomination of Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING for Mayor by the Democratic Union and Constitutional organizations, has created the highest degree of excitement among the leaders of Tammany Hall.

It is now clearly perceived by all, that with the strength thus brought to Mr. CONKLING, it is only necessary that the Republicans themselves shall give him 35,000 votes to assure his election.

The other organizations, PROTESTING AGAINST TAMMANY, will do the rest.

Let every friend of Municipal Reform reflect upon this, and rally to the support of FREDERICK A. CONKLING and DORMAN B. EATON.

By order of the Union Republican Nominating Convention. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
I am not a candidate for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Assembly District. I have always supported the regular Tammany nomination. I shall cast my vote for
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON,
who is the regular Tammany nominee, and would be pleased to have all my friends do the same.
WM. T. MCGRATH.

REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS.
For SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Fifth School District, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, RICHARD WARREN, the able and experienced school officer.

REPUBLICAN AND CITIZENS' NOMINATIONS.
For SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Third School District, Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, the faithful representative of the District for the last eight years.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, TWENTY-FIRST WARD,
FOR ALDERMAN,
JAMES INGRAM.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
7th District—19th, 20th and 22d Wards,
HORATIO P. ALLEN.

REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION AND MOZART NOMINATION.—Fourth District, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, for School Commissioner
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Eight per cent Interest in Coin,

INDORSED BY THE

STATE OF ALABAMA,

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS,

a Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by

G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUED SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, and continuing for five consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from half-past ten to eleven o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened, and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

OFFICE OF SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. Co., SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of December next. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. Co., SYRACUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1, 1868, on the second mortgage bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

C. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHESTER Railroad Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, in New-York.

DANIEL BUDD, President Chester Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '67	110⅝	110⅞
Coupon, 1881	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '68	110⅝	110⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	106½	107	10-40 Registered	103¾	104
5-20 Coupon, '62	...	111½	10-40 Coupon	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107½	Gold	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅜	107⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	99	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 214 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.

CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE

ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, 1st December, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.

(Signed) GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.—Holders of these bonds are hereby notified that the coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Acting Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2?, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG.—Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw 6 per cent. interest from that date on sums up to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours. Safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 157 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

SULPHUR BATHS, ESTABLISHED 1820, BY L. J. TIMOLAT, from Paris, at No. 107 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., for cure of rheumatism, &c.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; the Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. BUSTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. BUSTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 18[illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

300 CITY LOTS AND PLOTS,

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, BARNS, STABLE, &c.,

AT

KEARNEYVILLE,

EAST NEWARK.

53 RAILROAD TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY,

FROM 5 A. M. TO 12 P. M. YEARLY.

COMMUTATION $60, ONLY 16¾ CENTS PER DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, that choice piece of ground, with two dwelling-houses, barns, stable, &c., at Kearneyville, East Newark, known as the "Ogden Farm," divided into about 300 lots and plots, with abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, high land, the best of soil, having been used for many years as a market garden; bounded on the north by the New-York and Newark Turnpike, only 7 miles from Jersey City or Hoboken, and half a mile from Newark City, directly opposite the old "Lodi Hotel," on the south by the New-Jersey and Morris and Essex Railroads. This farm is only 400 feet east from the 200 lots sold on the "Kingsland Manor Plot," Nov. 19.

Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 53 feet 3 inches on Broadway, and 90 feet 9 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.

WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.

BROAD-ST., No. 24—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.

WALL-ST., No. 82—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises:

The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 500 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c. The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 2 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1868,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

At same hour;

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF HOLIDAY, JUVENILE AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The Catalogue of this Sale is now ready, and contains a large and valuable assortment of

BOOKS SUITED TO THE HOLIDAY TRADE, ALL NEW AND FRESH STOCK.

Also large Consignments of CATHOLIC BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS, embracing full lines of the publications of MESSRS. SADLIER & CO., P. O'SHEA, and P. KENEDY.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE & STRATTON.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on Pier No. 43 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., Government property as follows, viz.:

Sixty-five (65) reams flat letter paper, good.

Four hundred (400) iron bedsteads, hospital pattern, good.

One (1) large and valuable telescope.

Three (3) horses.

Also a quantity of old stoves, boilers, &c.

Conditions same as heretofore advertised for sales by this Department.

RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Major-Gen. and Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

Office, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE.

No. 138 4TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and extension brick dwelling-house on south side, distant 155 ft. 2 in. west from Macdougal-st., with all the modern improvements; high attic, white marble stoop and trimmings, two large wine vaults, two bath-rooms, all in good order. Permits given.

CYRUS LAWTON, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

FINE GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE, SELECTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL PARISIAN, DRESDEN AND ITALIAN MARKETS, BY F. ZANNONI, WHO IS AT PRESENT IN ITALY.

The bronzes and ormolu clocks, statuettes, figures, busts, &c., &c., are the choicest selections of Paris—many of the articles being counterpart of those exhibited at the World's Exposition at Paris.

The marble statuary, figures, &c., &c., from the studios of the first artists of Rome.

Marble vases, antique, modern; grotesque copies of vases from Pompeii, Herculaneum, &c.

The above sales leave nothing to be desired in the way of fine goods for the holidays and for house decorations, &c.

Catalogues now ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL AT THE ARTISTS' SALESroom, No. 80 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 2 and 3, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire collection of fine oil-paintings, numbering about 200, by many celebrated foreign and American artists. The subjects are varied and likely to suit all tastes, such as landscapes, marines, fruits, flowers, interiors, religious and historical paintings. Among the collection will be found choice works from the following eminent artists: J. M. Culverhouse, L. M. Spencer, G. Hartwick, W. Frerichs, Schroder, Myerhiem, Howard Hill, A. Melrose, Rosenburg and many artists of equal merit. Catalogues ready at the Artists' salesroom.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 11 O'CLOCK, third sale by order of J. O. Barton, assignee of Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company: Silver-plated ware, including a general assortment of useful and ornamental articles of exquisite finish and elaborate designs.

At 12 o'clock,

Marble, alabaster, bronze, ormolu and wood clocks of the latest importation, and of Paris and Vienna patterns.

At 1 o'clock,

Superb bronze groups and figures, now on exhibition.

G. QUACKENBUSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BUILDING LOTS, AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the premises.

A special train will be provided, leaving Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock. Refreshments furnished. For free passes, maps, &c., apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

68 boxes fresh Malaga oranges.

1,104 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

Cargo bark *A. Lincoln*, from Palermo.

Immediately after, within their store:

250 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

By order of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the national armory, Springfield, Mass., MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models.	Machinery.
Horse equipments,	Scrap steel.
Parts of artillery bits,	Old grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun stocks, various stages,
Parts of arms, various models,	Old vises,
Old tools,	Lot window frames,
Borax,	Sash and blinds,
	One mowing machine,
Old rope,	Horse carts,
Scrap iron, "wrought and cast,"	Tallow,
	One old shed, &c.

Catalogues giving quantity, &c., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the commanding officer.

J. R. McGINNESS, Brevet Major Commanding.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords.	Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools,
Infantry equipments,	
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

G. T. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1868.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.—Will be sold at public auction at United States Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1868, at noon, a lot of condemned clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

442 Pairs uniform trowsers,	146 Uniform coats,
447 Bedsacks,	23 Mess-pans,
54 Flannel sack coats, unlined,	13 Common tents,
	7 Hospital tents.
3 Wall tents.	

ALSO,

Knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, forage caps, letters, numbers, bugles, brass cannon, ax slings, great coat straps, metallic scales, blankets, &c., &c.

Terms cash in Government Funds; 10 per cent. down at time of sale.

Purchases to be removed within three days from date of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

We respectfully announce, that by order of Mr. E. W. BURR, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of John A. Reed, we shall sell at auction, without reserve, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing until all is sold, the very large and valuable stock of superb, artistic and

SOLID GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,

and other precious stones, now on exhibition at the store,

No. 291 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, New-York.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest EMERALD and SAPPHIRE ever imported; also the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines; RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner; jewelry of all descriptions of the latest and most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR-RINGS and SETS of new designs; also a specialty of SOLITAIRE RINGS and EAR-RINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish. LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

Also, a number of FINE CABINET PAINTINGS and MOSAICS, GEMS by eminent masters. The GOODWILL AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES, with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, viz.: SAFES by HERRING, AXMINSTER CARPETS, elegant carved and inlaid CASES and FURNITURE by HERTER, will be sold on last day of sale.

We assure the public that never before has so valuable a STOCK OF ARTISTIC WORK been offered at auction in this country.

Very respectfully,

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

The goods are now on exhibition as above until further notice.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NOS. 116 AND 118 FRANKLIN-ST. AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; lots each 25x[illegible], with buildings, north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY CLAY BEECHER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LINUS SCUDDER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPH LINDEMANN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Nov. 27, 1868.

W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY M. LEE, of Mount Pleasant, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEE H. NEWTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lee H. Newton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD RUDOLPH, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Bernhard Rudolph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th November, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Wilson and Ephraim H. Hill, late firm of Wilson & Hill, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of September, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William W. Burnham, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. BOYES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas E. Boyes, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN OAKEY, Assignee.

n16-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS SELDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Seldner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n16-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 14.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William T. Stoutenburgh, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n23-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS KRONFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Kronfeld, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

n23-law3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH F. HILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE E. CHASE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SIMMONS, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORATIO DORR, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Nov. 25, 1868.

W. BUDD DEACON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1868.

n16-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV ZERWEEK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustav Zerweek, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n16-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon H. Murlin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacques Goldsmith, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE TWIN RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Twin River Silver Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district.

n23-law3wM* R. B. CANFIELD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES N. KINNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of Charles N. Kinney, bankrupt, will be held at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BAIR and JOSEPH CLARKSON, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. JACKSON and B. RUSH JACKSON, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1868.

CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, Oct. 24, instant.—Dated Oct. 24, 1868. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

o26-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—WILLIAM P. LOGAN and JOHN P. LOGAN against RUDOLPH HONNEGER and PETER SCHMIDT.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars, with interest thereon from Oct. 29, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. C. FAWCETT against RUDOLPH HONNEGER and PETER SCHMIDT.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, with interest thereon, from 29th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PENN., against RUDOLPH HONNEGER and PETER SCHMIDT.—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from Oct. 29, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1868. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1868.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 30,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Fashionable and Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, EPINGLINES, EMPRESS and BIARRITZ CLOTHS, MERINOES, PLAIDS, SHIRTINGS, &c.,

and every novelty of the season,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

Many of these goods have been purchased at the late extensive

AUCTION SALES,

and will be sold much

Below the Gold Cost.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie-st.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN MOURNING GOODS.

A FAILURE

TO OBTAIN A RENEWAL OF LEASE, ON REASONABLE TERMS,

COMPELS US TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF

OUR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

REGARDLESS OF THE COST OR CONSEQUENCES,

THE WHOLE HAVING BEEN MARKED DOWN FROM FORTY TO SIXTY PER CENT.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF ABOVE GOODS

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY,

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING,

AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE

they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY, NOV. 30,

3,500 DRESSES,

Comprising

FRENCH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,

WINCEYS AND SERGES,

SAXONY AND HUDDERSFIELD PLAIDS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, &c., &c.,

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,

and marked in plain figures.

N. B.—For the convenience of customers, a separate counter will be set apart.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Just opened,

NEW FALL ASSORTMENT

BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,

in all the fashionable shades,

$1 per pair, warranted.

GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,

30, 37½, and 50 cents per pair.

1,600 Real Thread Lace Collars,

75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth $1 50, $2 and $3.

Real Thread Lace Veils, $4; former price $9.

A Full Assortment of Real Laces and Embroideries.

AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW RIBBONS THIS DAY,

At still lower prices, from the various auction sales.

SILK VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATINS, BONNET SILKS, running from 75c. per yard and upward.

Also large purchases in DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS and ORNAMENTS, unusually low.

Line of shaded SILK RIBBON VELVET, about half cost of importation.

THREAD, GUIPURE, SPANISH and other real LACES, all at still lower prices.

COLORED LACES less than half last month's rates.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

CORSETS, FANCY WORK-BOXES, LEATHER SATCHELS and BAGS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, WAX DOLLS, TOYS, &c.

Also NEW FEATHERS, IMPORTED FLOWERS.

REAL BIRDS OF PARADISE.

Largest stock in this City to select from.

Our KID GLOVES all reduced in prices.

Bargains in LADIES' and GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

New styles in WINTER GLOVES and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, SETS, CUFFS, from auction, cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

HAT DEPARTMENT,

Everything in the shape of Hats or Bonnets that you can imagine, suitable for infants, misses, boys or ladies, at almost any price. Nothing like this stock anywhere.

WORSTED GOODS,

Both knitted and woven, at nearly half price.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT BREAK IN PRICES.

$75,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND FANCY GOODS,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALE,

At about 50 cents on the dollar.

Thousands of yards of Ribbons for the Neck and Hair, 5c., 10c. and 12½c.

Wide Neck and Sash Ribbons, 15c. and 20c.

Trimming Ribbons, 30c. and 50c. piece.

500 pieces. No. and 75c. Sash Ribbons REDUCED to 25c. per yard.

2,000 pieces Silk Velvet, 25c. piece.

TRIMMING VELVETS, ALL COLORS, CHEAP.

20,000 PIECES DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

From 1[illegible]c. piece up.

FRINGES, GIMPS, SATIN TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS.

5,000 Silk Ties, 25c. to 50c.

BEST VELVETEENS, 50c. yard.

SILK BONNET VELVET, [illegible] and up.

LACE EMBROIDERIES. HANDKERCHIEFS.

20,000 Handkerchiefs of every style, 10c. to $40.

REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 75c.

RUFFLINGS, LACES, EDGINGS, BANDS, CHEAP.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

1,500 sets Striped Collars and Cuffs, 25c. 25,000 Sprays,

GENUINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

Reduced from 40c. and 50c. to 10c. spray.

FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, BRAID, SILK, NETS, Ornaments, &c., all at reduced prices.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WAX DOLLS, from 15c. to $5.

CRYING DOLLS, from 5c. up.

FANCY BOXES, WATCH-CASES, TOYS, FANCY GOODS.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

1,500 fine China Tea Sets, 25c. to $5.

LOTS OF OTHER GOODS CHEAP.

WILLIAM KINZEY'S,

No. 635 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ELGER'S,

Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

UNION-SQUARE,

THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

REDUCED TO THE

LOWEST PRICES

OF ANY IN THE CITY.

AT GAYNOR'S.

CORSETS, ELEGANT SHAPES.

SKIRTS, THE VERY NEWEST STYLES, at low prices.

GAYNOR, Importer,

Nos. 765 and 824 BROADWAY.

SELLING OFF WALKING SUITS.

We will sell on and after MONDAY, the 30th inst., THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK AT HALF PRICE.

GAYNOR, Importer,

No. 765 BROADWAY.

FOR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN

MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN,

MOIRE ANTIQUE,

ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION,

OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

MACY. MACY.

NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No. 62 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job lots from auction this week in Millinery Goods. We cut lengths at Piece Prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in velvet, silk and cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A SElect stock of Costumes, Cloaks, Ladies' Undergarments, &c. No. 12 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,

in which they will keep the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

we are now prepared to supply

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE

in keeping with each other, and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,

No. 824 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,

No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.

4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to [illegible] feet.

8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.

7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.

8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL AND A THOROUGH BUSINESS man to join the advertiser in manufacturing the best prominent article in existence for domestic use; sufficiently introduced to establish its utility, and with capital a large and profitable business can be done. HARDWARE, Room No. 13, No. 39 Liberty-st., between 10 and 2.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—At No. 512 Broadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's Portable Steam-heating System in practical operation. The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufactured diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 5th-av., cor. 32d-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE..........LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Dec. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA..........Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA..........Dec. 26
CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12 | EUROPA..........Jan. 2
BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA.........Jan. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SAMARIA..........Dec. 3 | PALMYRA..........Dec. 17
TRIPOLI..........Dec. 10 | TARIFA..........Dec. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.......3,015 tons.......Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons.......Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN......2,966 tons.......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA......2,966 tons.......Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA. THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. The well known side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows..........Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows..........Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, and MONTGOMERY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3. COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE, Dec. 10. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $45 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 40 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Dec. 5. CORTES..........NELSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 30. WELLS, FARGO & CO. Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c., or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do light washing and chamberwork; can give references of the best character from her last employer, where she has lived for several years. Inquire for ELIZA at James Moen's shoe store, No. 56 East 13th-st., or of Mr. Haughwout, No. 490 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, both meats and pastry and baking; will assist in washing; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman as excellent cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, &c.; best three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 229 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 258 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class laundress; would take in washing and ironing, or go out by the day. Can be seen at No. 33 Crosby-st., between Broome and Grand sts., Room No. 14, third floor.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO SECURE A situation for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy and efficient young woman, as chambermaid or plain seamstress. Apply on Saturday, 28th inst., at No. 804 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 125 East 17th-st. Call on Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE respectable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, trusty and economical servant; first-class washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call in grocery store, No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and hair-dresser by a young girl who is willing to make herself generally useful, and who will be highly recommended by her present employers. Address No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of laundry work; City reference from the best of families. Call in the grocery store, No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, or to do fine washing; can flute, &c.; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, or nursery governess, by a Swiss person, accustomed to travel, well experienced in her duties, and speaks German, French and English; best references. Call for two days at No. 176 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 236 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE WITH three years' City reference, a situation in the City or country, or as thorough chambermaid in a private family or boarding-house; wages $16. Call at No. 313 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED TIDY WOMAN, with excellent reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; baking and pastry, or regular laundress and chambermaid; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 60 East 13th-st., Frinck's Confectionery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; best City references can be given. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at 61 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED — BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 126 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen; has excellent reference. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, 104 West 28th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, pastry, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO fine sewing and to take care of a child. Apply today before 1 o'clock at No. 37 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a very superior laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant American girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of one child and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can make all kinds of breakfast cake; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 93 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework or chamberwork; has four years' reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 230 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to care a baby from its birth, or do chamberwork and care grown children; best reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is very competent and not afraid to work. Call at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer, or do housework of a small family; best reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and will assist in the kitchen if required; is fully competent. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen in the store No. 311 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress; willing to assist in the chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as good cook, washer and ironer; City references given if required. Call at No. 213 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, A situation as waitress and chambermaid; City reference; no objection to the country. No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 161 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A situation in a private family; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 11 Watts-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family in this City. Call at No. 113 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ATTENTION!—CITY AND COUNTRY ladies furnished with well-recommended servants at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

COUNTRY OR CITY—AT MRS. WRITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., Protestant and Catholic cooks; white and colored laundresses.

PROTESTANT UNION OFFICE, NO. 103 East 12th-st.—All kinds of help for private families and others; Scotch, Welsh and English Protestants.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, WHILE PASSING from East 20th-st. along Irving-place to 14th-st., a FUR TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 43 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WILL GIVE BOARD AT HALF PRICE, with security, for a small loan, or board gratis until she can return it; best references. Address WASHINGTON-SQUARE, Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

SPACIOUS, CHEERFUL AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families, ladies or gentlemen to let, with board, in the handsome double house No. 313 West 23d-st., situate within two minutes' walk of Pike's Opera House, the 23d-st. stages and the 8th-av. cars. Liberal table and moderate terms.

A LARGE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, replete with every convenience, in second floor of first-class house, located below 34th-st., a little west of Broadway, may be obtained by a single gentleman; family entirely private; references exchanged. Address, with name, W. C., Box No. 101 Times Office.

$25 A WEEK FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, first-class board and real home comforts; family small and private; no boarders; East 49th-st., near Lexington-av. Address Post Office Box No. 4,602.

$2 50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, with conveniences for fire, in a small family, at No. 180 Varick-st., on the line of the 6th-av. Railroad.

TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; will furnish board to satisfactory party; location central, near Madison-square and the hotels, No. 33 West 24th-st.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN DESIRES residence and partial board with a private family; terms not so much an object as domestic comfort and good society. Address G. R., Box No. 115 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER DESIRES board in a plain private family or boarding-house, near Cooper Institute, at or about $4 per week. Address A. B. C., teacher, Box No. 182 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE OF the best locations; view of Union-square; reasonable price to a good tenant. Apply at No. 31 East 14th-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST., rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING, with or without board; also single rooms. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

NO. 4 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., reception room, suitable for a physician's office, to let, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, WITH BOARD, first floor; location, 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished third-story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let two large, well-furnished rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Three large rooms, furnished, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 38TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, IN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with board. Reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH-ST. — HANDSOME rooms to let, with board.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; terms reasonable.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK house for sale, with sixteen lots, located on the north side of 64th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. The property will be divided if desired. For terms apply to E. KILPATRICK, 77th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—FINE 3-STORY high-stoop brick house, 16.8x45x100; line order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; $13,250, easy terms. Apply on premises, No. 54 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 11 to 4.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND bounded by 57th and 58th sts. and 9th and 10th avs.; price $6,000 per lot. Address Box No. 922 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 161 Laurens-st., near Houston. Desirable property for investment; well rented. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x98.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 866 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brick house, located on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $1,800 per annum. Part of the furniture may be bought at a great bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 3D-AV., CORNER 117th-st., floors of four and six rooms, Croton, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; rent $13 to $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 38th-st., corner 1st-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Winter, (15th December to 1st May,) in 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, in office.

TO LET—NO. 37 FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN. Large, elegant house; all improvements; possession immediate. Low to a desirable tenant.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE ROOM, FIRST FLOOR preferred, on a good thoroughfare, for the purpose of giving an exhibition of fancy pigeons and fowls. Address C. A. B., Nos. 15 and 17 Crosby-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man without incumbrance; is a careful driver in double and single harness; native of Dublin; has good discharges from the old country; would go single, or his wife would go as housemaid or care a gate-lodge; only a few days in the country; the country preferred. Address T. C., No. 96 North Moore-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man, who understands his business; the highest reference as to temperance, honesty and capability. Address COACHMAN, at Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent driver; references given which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Address, for two days, W. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING the French, German and English languages, a situation in a store, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful; also understands the care of horses. Address C. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom, the woman as laundress; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as good family cook; no incumbrance; can give two years' reference from last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; can milk; has a slight knowledge of gardening; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address P. L., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man of temperate habits; will be found obliging and happy to please; reference unexceptionable. Address, for three days, COACHMAN, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as good cook; good references from their last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or the care and management of road horses, by an experienced Englishman, single; can give the best of references. Address R. C., at seed store No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, industrious single man, Scotch; is a first-rate groom, good driver, and willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, who is a reliable and industrious man. Call or address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, No. 130 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A situation as porter in a store; is a good writer and marker; used to carpenters' tools, and will work for reasonable wages. E. STANLEY, No. 120 East 11th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, and those lately landed, English, American, Irish, Scotch, French, German, &c.

HANDS WANTED—TO DO STICHING, EMbroidering, button-holes and all sorts of fancy work; also two competent dressmakers; none but best hands need apply. Apply at No. 21 East 14th-st., corner of University-place.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—MAN AS waiter, and wife as first-class cook or housemaid. Apply, with recommendations, at REDELL'S, No. 180 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHO IS COMPETENT, and can come well recommended as to ability and character, will find a situation by addressing B., Box No. 1,364 Post Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG BAY horse, six years old, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; has a long tail and mane, and is bred from a Star mare, and can trot in 2:30 any fine day; must be sold, as the owner has no use for him. Can be seen at JAMES SHEULER'S stables, No. 127 Hudson-av., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAINS, FINE YOUNG horses, from $75 to $150, from 15 to 17 hands high, suitable for heavy draught, the road, car, light business purposes, at No. 422 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COACHES, FOUR HORSES, with harness, blankets and everything complete, with the good-will of the business; well established and stable to rent. Apply at No. 122 York-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, WAGON AND harness; stable for express or grocery business. Inquire at livery stable 122d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A WISE STEP.

Go and see the choice lots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, Rutherford Park, N. J.

N. B.—These lots are located AT THE DEPOT, and are sold at PRIVATE SALE ONLY, to desirable parties.

Persons applying at once will secure choice of location.

For terms, &c., apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
C. BLAKISTON, No. 28 Liberty-st., or
R. H. BURROWS, Supt. at the Office of the Company, Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

1,095. .... 1,095.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE 1,095 PROSPECT-PARK LOTS, NEAR THE GRAND EASTERLY ENTRANCE, on account of the recent fire in Trinity Buildings has been adjourned until TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, when the balance of the lots will be sold, regardless of price.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

FIRE AND WATER

Compelled JOHNSON & MILLER to adjourn their great sale of 1,095 Prospect Park lots until TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, the first-class dwelling-house No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., situated within three minutes' walk of ferries to both upper and lower part of New-York City; distance does not exceed thirty minutes from Wall-st., or from Broadway and Grand-st., New-York. The house is 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep. The ground running through to South 10th-st. is 50 feet by 200 feet. The house is most substantially built, thick walls and heavily timbered, and strong enough for a warehouse or factory. It is furnished in the best manner; furnace in cellar, grates and marble mantels throughout; hot and cold water to all parts of the house; baths, water-closets and all modern improvements. The house is frescoed throughout in the best manner. Will be sold at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Inquire of WM. WALL, No. 282 5th-av., or WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.

HOME AGAIN.—NOTWITHSTANDING THE recent fire in Exchange Salesroom, JOHNSON & MILLER expect to offer from their stand on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, the balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY. — ADjourned sale by JOHNSON & MILLER at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of the balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots. The balance must be sold regardless of price.

IN A BUILDING WITHOUT A ROOF.—Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots must be sold at meridian on TUESDAY, Dec. 1. Look out for the greatest bargains of the season.

PROSPECT PARK.—ENTIRE BLOCK OF 36 lots, very eligibly located, on west side. For sale at a price offering an inducement for investment or speculation. HEGEMAN & BERTINE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLAREMONT-AV., BETWEEN Green and Fulton avs., one first-class new brown-stone house; terms easy; a first-class location. Apply to T. S. JACKSON, builder, on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

OFFICE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR LAW, Banking, or Insurance Companies. L. C. STUART, No. 7 Murray-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 217 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered colleges—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 East 21st-st. Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER. French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU. Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS. The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal. Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York. Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, where tuition in the English branches for beginners would be taken in part payment for board; reference given. Address D. C. L., Box No. 120 Times Office.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 220 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ANNOUNCEMENT. — THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils, day and evening, this week, for instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway are now forming cheap classes. Book-keeping, $10; regular price, $30. Writing, $5; regular price, $15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GRADUATE WISHES to give lessons in higher English branches, French (spoken) and Latin; instruction thorough; best City references. Address Q., book store, No. 4 8th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-two years.—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

OXYGENIZED AIR INSTITUTE, NO. 43 University-place, corner 11th-st., New-York.—Established for the cure of consumption, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, scrofula, &c. The oxygen (the vital principal of air) is breathed directly into the lungs and through them carried into the blood, decomposing the impure MATTER AND EXPELLING IT THROUGH THE organs. Consultation free; hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST. ONE REPRESENTATION ONLY. LINGARD'S NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1868.

At the general request of many up-town residents, the great Inimitable Genius and MIMIC OF THE DAY, MR. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, AND HIS ADMIRABLE COMPANY will appear, for this night only, in a brilliant programme of all his most popular and BEWILDERING IMPERSONATIONS, the closest assumption ever given by any living artist, which the entire Press have pronounced the most elegant, entertaining and finished series of vocal portraitures before the public. The entertainment for this evening will be LIGHT, VARIED AND SELECT, in which the following artists will appear: PROF. HILTON, the Great Ventriloquist, with his three Talking Heads—England, Ireland and Scotland; first appearance of MISS ALICE DUNNING, the accomplished Soubrette and Protean Artist, since her return from Europe; MISS SUSAN GALTON, the youthful and accomplished Prima Donna; LINGARD, in his inimitable Comic Sketches; LINGARD, in his Great Statue Song. The whole concluding with Mrs. Chas. Kemble's comedietta, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, with a splendid cast of characters, together with a full and powerful Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. David Braham.

Admission—Parquet and Balcony, $1; seats in Boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, 50c. No extra charge for secured seats. For sale at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel and at the Academy of Music. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES IN THE GRAND THEATRE. Continued success of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. | IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION..........MISS LYDIA THOMPSON

Supported by Misses Weber, Harland, Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett and full dramatic company. Seats should be secured in advance. Standing room only at 8 o'clock.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, | CINDERELLA, The Little Glass Slipper.
CINDERELLA..........MISS ROSA COOKE

and a full dramatic company. At intervals, in the lecture room and statuary hall, The $50,000 COM. FOOTE and MISS NESTELLE, and A host of Living Human Phenomena, United with all THE MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, AND THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM. The greatest combination of attraction in the world.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, and same EVE. at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled. The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Rusgola, Geby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerretti, Bagard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140. General admission, $1. Family Circle, 30c. After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price. Private boxes for Saturday Matinee can now be secured.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS," Now on exhibition at PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY, No. 661 Broadway. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini. Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time. For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M., from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK. Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation. Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express. Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation. TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:59 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION. Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 6 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M. Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M. Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M. Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M. Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 28, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $10, $13 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $250 and upward. Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE DECORATED MANTELS and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 213 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 124 and 126 East 17th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLASER'S marble works, No. 82 1st-av., near 5th-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

Mr. BATEMAN takes pleasure in announcing a great and most important change in the policy which he has hitherto pursued in his representations of Opera Bouffe in this country. It is well known that at the conclusion of the season of 1867–8 Mr. Bateman, besides retaining in his company the great and highly-esteemed artists with whom he had the honor of introducing Opera Bouffe into the United States, also engaged a second complete company, with which he inaugurated his second season in July last. He then matured and carried into execution a project hitherto without a parallel in the history of theatrical management—namely, the giving performances by his two troupes at the same time in different parts of the country; maintaining one complete company at Niblo's Garden, he with the other visited in succession the principal cities of the United States and Canada, returning to this City for the inauguration of Pike's Opera House after the most successful operatic tour ever effected in this country.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30,

He will unite the two great companies above-named and present to his friends and patrons, the public of New-York, the greatest combination of artists for the presentation of Opera Bouffe ever formed in Europe or America.

Mr. Bateman takes pride in affixing the list of names of the principal artists now comprising Bateman's Opera Bouffe:

Mlle. TOSTEE,	M. AUJAC,
Mlle. IRMA,	M. DECRE,
Mlle. LAMBELE,	M. DUCHESNE,
Mlle. DUCLOS,	M. LEDUC,
Mlle. MARIE THOLER,	M. LAGRIFFOUL,
Mlle. HENRIETTE ROSE,	M. THOLER,
Mlle. MATHILDE,	M. FRANCIS,
Mlle. HAMILTON,	M. DARDIGNAC,
Mlle. LOUISE,	M. BENEDICK,

M. GUIDON, M. HAMILTON, M. EDGARD.

THE UNITED CHORUS OF BOTH COMPANIES will constitute the finest and most numerous body of well-trained voices ever presented in opera.

In the mounting of the many new operas which it is his intention to present in rapid succession during the course of the season Mr. Bateman will conserve and as far as possible increase the splendor of mise en scene, with the careful attention to minor details that has invariably characterized his performances in this country.

THIS EVENING, NOV. 30,

LIESCHEN AND FRITSCHEN,

Opera Bouffe in one act.

Mlle. TOSTEE in her charming role of.....LIESCHEN
M. DARDIGNAC..........as..........FRITSCHEN

To be followed by BARBE BLEUE.

Mlle. IRMA..........as..........BOULOTTE
M. AUJAC..........as..........BARBE BLEUE

Introducing the Ballet and Mlle. DE ROSA.

Seats secured six days in advance at box office: Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES, SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND PEALS OF APPLAUSE, afford the best possible evidence of the brilliancy and interest of the remarkably attractive ACCUMULATION OF NOVELTIES, now offered at this establishment. To quote the words of a popular poet:

"The Fourteenth-street Circus is filled to repletion,
To witness the acts of the cluster of stars;
The children all deem it a bower Elysian,
And it draws out great numbers of portly papas.
'Cinderella' is billed as the latest attraction,
The often-told story most gorgeously dressed,
With other performances startling in action,
By riders and acrobats all of the best."

CINDERELLA; OR, THE CINDERELLA; LITTLE CINDERELLA; GLASS CINDERELLA; SLIPPER,

every night, and at all matinees, by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

Previous to the spectacle, a choice selection of EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING, including every variety of DASHING BAREBACK RIDING, AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC EXERCISES, introducing THE GREAT MELVILLE AND HIS INFANT SON, MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, MR. ROBERT STICKNEY, THE CONRAD BROTHERS, and all the principal artists of THE MOST TALENTED COMPANY OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS TO BE FOUND IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 30, will conclude with the GRAND GERMAN. Former patrons, and ladies and gentlemen of respectability, can obtain tickets of Mr. TRENOR at his splendid ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. Mr. TRENOR'S classes for fashionable dancing meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 and 8 P. M. NEW CLASSES ARE FORMED EVERY WEEK. See circulars.

WASHINGTON HALL—WILLIAMSBURG. SIGNOR BLITZ, The ORIGINAL MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8. MATINEES TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 2.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND. STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, A NIGHT O' SCOTTISH SONG, AND SCOTTISH STORY. Piano-forte, Miss KENNEDY, Scottish Reels, &c. Admission, 50 cents; no reserved seats. Tickets at the door. Commence at 8.

FIREMEN'S BALL. THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the (late) NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.

JAS. F. WARMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treas., No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Sec., No. 1 North William-st.

PROF. WORCESTER.—BEAUTIFUL EXhibition views in the Holy Land, Paris and Versailles will be given in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets—Adults 30 cents, children 15 cents. For the benefit of the Sunday School.

GEMS OF GENEVIEVE—LIBRETTO—Price 30c.; Potpourri, Chas. Wels, 75c.; Genevieve Waltz, 35c.; Ballet Galop, 30c.; Lancers, 40c.; Redowa, 30c., &c. Vocal—En Passant Sous la Fenetre, (serenade duet,) 30c.; Gendarmes Duet, 30c.; Tyrolienne Trio, 40c.; Drogan's Pie Song, 40c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION. FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867–8.

The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.

These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.

Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE BY H. J. WINSER, ESQ., TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M., IN THE CHAPEL OF THE CROWN OF LIFE, 11th-av., between 51st and 52d sts. Subject—History and Progress of the Pacific Railroad. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

STEAMBOTAS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR. On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
New-York, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive at Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS. 220d to 230th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime,

"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.

The inimitable American Pantomimist, MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET. The greatest ballet troupe in America. H. D. MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHTS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS: NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER. HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED. THIS MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1868, will be performed AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT, pronounced by the Press and public the GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY. ORIGINAL MUSIC. APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents. A PERFECT OVATION TO THE DISTINGUISHED STARS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM AND DECIDED SUCCESS. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. IRELAND AS IT WAS.

RAGGED PAT..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
JUDY O'TROT..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

THE CELEBRATED DONNYBROOK JIG. CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as THE YANKEE GAL. FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS. On MONDAY, Dec. 7, BARNEY WILLIAMS' $2,000 EMERALD RING, Will shine forth in all its brilliancy.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, AS YOU LIKE IT.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS..........as..........Rosalind
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, ROMEO AND JULIET.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS..........as..........Juliet
THURSDAY, (only time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS..........as..........Lady Teazle
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, AS YOU LIKE IT.

Box-book open for this entire series of performances.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss Sallie Partington for a few nights. Mr. Augustin Daly's new drama, THE RED SCARF; O'NEAL THE GREAT, OR THE HAGS' WAR.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA. FIRST APPEARANCE of the WONDERFUL TENOR MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA. MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA. MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA. MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR. MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR. MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR. AGED TEN YEARS, MASTER DE SOLLA, AGED TEN YEARS. Last week of the beautiful operatic burlesque LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA. with these popular artists, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Warren White, Dan Bryant. BRYANTS. DE SOLLA. UNSWORTH. EUGENE. BRYANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. FIFTH SEASON, 1868–1869. Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will give, during the coming season, as heretofore, FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES, (GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL, the FIRST to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat..........SIX DOLLARS. SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,) TWO DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES Can be had at the following places: At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 712 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway. Reserved seats can now be selected.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, is now open day and evening at the galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

N. C. M. C. FROBISHER'S READINGS. TUESDAY EVENING.

DANCING.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE, ON MONDAY, NOV. 30, will conclude with the GRAND GERMAN. Former patrons, and ladies and gentlemen of respectability, can obtain tickets of Mr. TRENOR at his splendid ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. Mr. TRENOR'S classes for fashionable dancing meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 and 8 P. M. NEW CLASSES ARE FORMED EVERY WEEK. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......3 o'clock. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families. Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 84 WEST 4TH-ST.—Lessons every day and evening; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

MUSICAL.

A.—HAINES BROS.', CELEBRATED PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 238 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are the first in America; all their instruments have the patent Agraffe treble, and are finished in the highest degree of perfection; possessing a volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and great durability that justly place them beyond competition. Every instrument is fully warranted for six years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

BEFORE YOU BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand piano, rent one for a few months. Then, if you purchase, we will deduct the rent, or sell on installments.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, No. 55 West 16th-st. A good second-hand SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO will be sold at a BARGAIN.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 14th-st.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

Dr. Ewer Closes His Case and Retires.

"And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many."—St. Matt., xxiv., 2.

The New Testament is full of warnings against subtle attacks that were to be made in subsequent times upon Christianity. We are not only told that some of these attacks would be made by open enemies, but that there would be others made by avowed friends. And we are forewarned that the latter would be of such nature as to deceive even the elect were it possible. It is our distinct charge, that Protestantism is one of the latter class of attacks. Its adherents are, of course, friends of Christ; but they are mistaken friends; they know not what they do. It is our warning, that the sons and daughters of the Church avoid all Protestant religious systems. We bring forward an additional charge to-day, viz.: That wherever you meet with a region of country that has been burned over and over again with the fires of "revivalism," there an almost utter and very general indifference to religion eventually supervenes. We look not so much to the immediate results of the revival system, in making this additional charge; they are deceptive. But we look to the final fruits. The whole system is a stupendous blunder. But even the immediate results are not to be passed over lightly. Take the great revival of 1859-'60 in Ireland. What is the testimony of Rev. ISAAC NELSON, a Presbyterian minister in Belfast? He frankly says: "The revival was made to rest for its reality on certain extraordinary conversions, which have since proved false and wicked; the consequence being an immensely increased immorality in Ulster. Now," he says, "will Dr. McCORKLE meet us on this assertion or put it to the test of statistics? We know he will not; he dare not. The morality of the Presbyterian people has been ruined by revival." Such, my brethren, was the immediate result, one of the revivalists himself being the judge. Let me give you another extract concerning that same revival; it is this, viz.: "Many of the earlier revivalists, whose mental calibre could not withstand the excitement of the movement, have found a permanent home in lunatic asylums; while multitudes of others, puffed up with spiritual pride, have fallen into worse diseases than that of the mind. Many who, three years ago, were distinguished as revivalist preachers of the purest and most sanctified kind, are now drunkards, thieves and immoral livers; and one, to our certain knowledge, is now lying in prison charged with being concerned in a late cowardly and barbarous murder. Since the revival began seduction has prevailed to an extent never known before, as the large increase in the number of illegitimate children so fully proves. Has drunkenness or immorality decreased in the district where it chiefly prevailed? The very contrary is the fact. Judged, therefore, by its results, the revival movement of 1859-60 must be considered not as 'a refreshing stream of God's grace,' as some have not hesitated to profanely call it, but as a withering blight which has parched the ground which it seemed to refresh, and has left behind it fruits the full bitterness of which will never be truly known till the day of doom." But I do not intend, in this sermon, to dwell at all upon this point of the searing effect of Protestant revivals. I merely allude to it, and return to one of the main charges, viz.: That wherever the fundamental principles of Protestantism have taken deep root in the mind of a thoughtful people, there, after a number of generations, infidelity prevails to a very general—to an alarming extent. The charge is that the logical conclusion of the fundamental principles of Protestantism is rationalism, and that the historic issue in the case of Germany, Switzerland, America and other Protestant lands, substantiates the logical anticipation. You perceive at once the seriousness of this indictment. If it is true, then Protestantism is what I have charged it to be, a heresy. If it is true, it is not a subject to be provoked about; it is a matter to be grieved over; for multitudes of good men have been and are identified with the system. If it is true, Protestantism should be avoided by every one who loves his brother man, and the cause of our blessed Saviour. Its houses of worship should not be entered by the sons and daughters of the Church. If it is not true, then it is for Protestants to let us know why, which they have essayed but failed to do hitherto. If it is true, it is something you ought to know, and not to turn aside from. If it is true, it is criminal for the Christian to ignore it. It is too important to be pushed aside because it is an unpleasant subject. If individuals will not hear, the world is hearing, and will hear, and will decide the issue. There are two counts then in the indictment, which I dwell on this morning. First, that, as a fact, infidelity prevails very widely in lands which once were Protestant; secondly, that is because the logical issue of the Protestant dogma is rationalism. Let us consider the first count. Permit me to read to you a little *Account of Religion in Geneva, Switzerland.* It is written by a Protestant minister, and is as follows, viz.: "The statements made by Mr. J. WRIGHT, a Unitarian, are, alas, too true, viz.: That the successors of the very Magistrates who condemned SERVETUS, of the pastors who excommunicated him as the denier of the Trinity, now themselves unite in rejecting that doctrine! The faith of the great Churches of Geneva is Unitarianism. The system of JOHN CALVIN is almost extinct in the town where he was once the spiritual tyrant. There are believers in the divinity of our Blessed Lord Jesus existing in Geneva, it is true, who are divided into several parties; but the National Church of Geneva is Unitarian. The number of inhabitants in Geneva amounts to about 64,000; among them are about 40,000 Unitarians, 18,000 Roman Catholics, and the miserable balance are left to Protestant Trinitarianism." We all know how things have turned out after three centuries of Protestantism in Germany. There is no need of testimony on that point. We all know how it is in New-England, and wherever New-England emigration has spread. But let me read you an extract in illustration. Not many months since the Hartford *Courant* informed us that "the Congregational ministers of Connecticut have thoroughly canvassed their parishes to ascertain the actual religious condition of the State. The result was unexpected. In one hundred towns, at least one-third of the families are not in the habit of going to church. Irreligion was found to increase in proportion to the distance from the centre of the towns. It prevails more in sparsely-settled farming districts than in the manufacturing villages." The Committee on Home Evangelization say in their published report: "The returns give the impression that the Roman Catholic population do not often sink to so low a grade of heathenism as the irreligious native-born population. They do not entirely abandon some thought of God, and some respect for their own religious observances. Uniformly the districts most utterly given over to desolation are districts occupied by a population purely American. A similar state of things is reported to exist in some parts of Massachusetts." Now, brethren, I am not of course defending Roman Catholicism. But it is at least singular to notice that of the two evils in Connecticut, Romanism and Protestantism, that which, with all its errors, is still Catholic, is, according to the official testimony of Protestants themselves, the lesser. Now let us see what is going on among the Presbyterians. Some years ago there was a long article in the New-York *Observer* (Old School) in eulogy of an excellent "elect lady," who was especially commended for knowing the Westminster Catechism by heart, and teaching it carefully to her descendants. The *Observer* then went on to say, "there are few among us now, fewer in proportion than in previous years, of whom such a fact can be affirmed." What is the reason? Is the Catechism obsolete? Is it a bad instruction for our children? Now, brethren, this is a very important confession, showing the downward tendency of Protestantism in the Presbyterian ranks. Nor is this confined to Presbyterianism in the United States. At the antipodes is as bad or worse. Permit me to read to you the following item from a dissenting paper in England: "From some proceedings before the Presbytery of Tasmania, on the 22d of April, it appears that one of their number, Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, is charged with entertaining unsound views in Baptism and the Lord's Supper, having a tendency to Unitarianism. The Presbytery declined by a majority to file a libel on Mr. ROBERTSON. Rev. Mr. J. STORIE then said that he and those who thought with him had determined, in case a majority of the Presbytery acquitted Mr. ROBERTSON, to apply to the Home Government to withhold the grant from the Church of Scotland in this colony, on the ground that the majority of the Presbytery had apostatized from the faith of their fathers. Rev. Dr. TRUMBULL and Rev. J. WALKER concurred in the statements of Mr. STORIE, and Mr. WALKER remarked that the Presbytery must either be purified or swept away altogether." Look at Harvard University, once Trinitarian, but descending, after a while, into Unitarianism. Yale College was established, if I mistake not, owing to the Unitarianism of Harvard. But, at any rate, years ago, President CLAP, upon entering upon his public duties at Yale, publicly acknowledged, not only the Westminster Catechism and Confession of Faith and the Saybrook Platform, but also the Apostles, and the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds as agreeing with the Word of God. The gradual but steady degeneracy of the Protestantism system would, however, work out its own results. And so we find that President STILES differed from his predecessor. Dr. STILES would not accept the office of President, until the Corporation had abrogated the tests instituted by President CLAP, with the exception of the Saybrook Platform. The Saybrook Platform held its own till 1822, when all tests were abrogated. "Thus in regard to the formal teachings of Theology in 'the Church of Christ in Yale College,' as required by statute, it began with full, definite, established formulas of faith, and ended in—nothing." But the evidences of the inevitable descent of Protestantism from the high standards of faith and practice, which it carried with it out of the Church, are varied as well as numerous. Time was, for instance, when the vast majority of Protestants held it to be right to baptize their infants. The decay of infant baptism among them is another token that they are sinking from the faith of their fathers. The annual report (1860) of the Congregational General Association of Connecticut informs us that there were "many instances of Congregational societies, numbering their members by hundreds, but having not one infant baptism through the year." But I might fill this sermon with similar extracts. I pass on to lay before you reasons additional to those presented in previous sermons, why the logical result of Protestantism is Rationalism. It is patent that in Massachusetts and elsewhere, whole Orthodox Congregational societies have gone down as bodies into Unitarianism. Now, if individuals only had gone, they might be considered as eccentric cases; but where societies have gone as bodies, pastor and the majority of his people, it shows that there was some logical necessity about it. If, too, this descent of Presbyterianism into Congregationalism, and of Trinitarian Congregationalism into old-fashioned Unitarianism, and of old high Unitarianism into Parkerism, was only to be found in isolated cases, or in one section of a country, or even in one country, or in one century only, we might think it happened from individual peculiarity, or from local causes, or from national idiosyncrasy. But when the evidences of the grand descent are everywhere where Protestantism has been, and not even confined to one century, there must be some logical necessity about it to account for it. Why look at England in 1616. Protestantism was at first Presbyterian there. But the English mind was a logical mind, and Presbyterianism was not long in giving birth to Congregationalism, (or Independentism,) which grew in CROMWELL's days in far larger proportions than those of the mother that bore it. Everywhere we find everything indicating the downward movement. I proceed, then, to give a reason, additional to those set forth in previous sermons, for this gravity. The great truths which distinguish Christianity are the Mediation, the Priesthood, the Royalty and the Sacrifice of Christ. These truths have their natural visible expressions in the Church Apostolic and Catholic. What are those expressions? First—How does the spiritual fact of Christ's mediation find its corresponding expression in the Church? Why, in all those peculiarities which come in between the sinner and God, and which are intermediate, not for the purpose of sundering but uniting the two. There are, for instance, the sacraments and ordinances of the Church; the separation of the holy altar from the nave by a railing; the fact that the layman approaches to the rail and no further; and, in fact, all the intermediate rites and ceremonies of the Church. Secondly—How does the spiritual fact of Christ's priesthood find its visible expression in the Church? Why, in the apostolic clergy on earth, who act for the laity; who alone can consecrate and administer the Blessed Eucharist. Thirdly—Where, in the Church, do we find the visible expression of Christ's royalty, his authority as king? We find it in the Government that God hath set over his Church Militant; in the rector as the governor of the parish, and the bishop as governor of the rectors and laity. Then fourthly, the sacrifice of Christ finds its visible expression in the Blessed Eucharist. Now in every family the children are in a natural school; as from earliest infancy they look up to their earthly father, they are gaining impressions touching what God must be as their heavenly Father; they are learning to look up to reverence and obey Him. Just so God would set us all in the school of the Church, that, trained in that school, and under the constant influence of the four visible expressions I have mentioned, we may not lose our hold of the prime facts of the Mediation, the Priesthood, the Royalty and the Sacrifice of Christ. Now Protestantism has striven to turn the world out of that school, and what wonder if, in the end, its adherents lose knowledge of and belief in the prime facts. For let us try the effect of the destruction of any one of the four visible expressions. The cry of the Protestant is, "I want no visible Church; I want nothing of the kind to come in between me and God; I want no rails at chancels; I want no communion table shut up in an apartment by itself; bring it down into the congregation; your whole visible scheme of intermediation is in the way; it is impertinent; I can and will go direct to God myself without your cumbersome churchly machinery; I want no set lessons from Scripture selected for my contemplation on set days; I can select for myself; I want no days set apart by the Church in which I must meditate on certain truths; I can think of any of those truths at any time." And so Protestantism, borne on by its spirit of liberty, so-called, clears away the whole. You can go direct to God, indeed, Mr. Protestant? Our scheme of visible intermediation in the way and impertinent? Ah, brethren, do you not see that this strikes at the principle of any mediation whatever? By such assertions Protestantism yields the vital principle itself to Rationalism, and it is not at all strange that, in the hands of such giants as BEECHER, CHANNING and PARKER, the Protestant mind should slowly sink into avowed Rationalism. Here is the explanation of the fact, that thousands of young and middle-aged men—sons and grandsons of the old-fashioned Protestants—are either secret doubters or avowed skeptics; and that our very churches are crowded with semi-deists, who chafe under any preaching save the preaching of glittering generalities about morality and natural goodness. The fact is, in abandoning God's visible Church Catholic, Protestants have abandoned the vital outwork of the doctrine of mediation—the sole defence of that doctrine; and with the outwork gone, the city itself falls. It is fatal to touch that in the Church Visible which is harmonious with and which expresses and conserves the great truth of the mediation. Try, now, the effect of the destruction of the outwork or bulwark of the priesthood of Christ, the second great spiritual fact of Christianity. Strike down the apostolic ministry of the Visible Church Catholic, and you equally expose the spiritual facts of the priesthood of Christ. And thus laid bare and unprotected, it also falls before the attacks of Rationalism. Let us look at this a little. The Protestant cry is: "There is no such thing as a visible priesthood on earth;" the ministry need not originate from the apostles alone, and come down in the regular succession which the Catholics claim. It originates as well from the people, in whom primarily its powers are lodged; in other words, as a recent writer says, "the people and not the apostles are the ultimate source of ecclesiastical and ministerial power;" the Christian ministry, according to the Protestant cry, "are not a distinct order of men, and hence there is no such thing as a Christian priesthood in distinction from the people at large." "Every man his own priest to God," is the popular cry. Every man his own priest to God, indeed, Mr. Protestant? Nothing between God and man? Ah, beloved, do you not perceive that Protestantism, though it may not yield all at once the naked fact of the spiritual priesthood of Christ, has after all, by this fatal step, yielded the principle of any priesthood whatever? Do you not see that with the vital principle gone, with the practical denial of the principle rooted in their minds, the mere intellectual notion of Christ's priesthood which they still retain for a while, has been undermined, and will sooner or later fall, if not in the first generation, then in the second, third or fourth? It must logically fall, and alas, it does fall practically. It will not do to tamper with that fundamental feature of God's Church, namely, the apostolic ministry. It will not do to raise to a level with it a ministry whose ultimate source of authority is laymen or unauthorized Presbyters instead of the holy apostles. For, as the fountain cannot rise higher than its spring, the rearing of such a man-made ministry is the breaking down of all ministry to a level with laymen; and thus is simply and solely and logically a blow at the cherished priesthood of Christ itself. A similar course of remark might be made on the government of the Church, which is the visible expression on earth of the spiritual truth of the royalty of Christ, and which is the school in which God in His wisdom has set us, that we may learn, and not lose the knowledge of that prime fact. And a similar course of remark might be made on the Blessed Eucharist as the conserver of the fact of the sacrifice of Christ. But enough has been said to show how Protestantism is logically destructive of Christianity. Think of the millions it has drawn away from Christ. Think how it has sapped the foundations of Christianity. My friends, these are words not calculated to be popular. But they are words that need to be spoken. When some poor bewildered mind goes over to Rome, some churchmen roll up eyes of holy horror. But they forget the vastly more serious events that are taking place in the opposite direction. We are not so much in danger of superstition as we are of skepticism. I would have you mark this, my beloved—I would have you repeat it to your friends, viz.: That those exceptional cases that have gone over to Rome are as a single star to all the myriads of stars, in comparison with the thousands who have fallen innocently and unconsciously into the fatal drift of Protestantism, and been sucked down at last into the rushing whirl of Unitarianism and the dreadful vortex of infidelity. As I make this assertion you will not understand me as saying that it is the first generation which passes out of the Church into Protestantism, that runs this entire career into Rationalism. It is only here and there that you find a person with brain enough to pass the entire distance from the top to the bottom of the entire slope. I could point you to one whom we all know by reputation, who started as a high Presbyterian and has now reached the point of low Congregationalism, which is but a shade above high Unitarianism. And then I could point you to another, now dead, whose fame was world-wide, that started as a young man at the point of High Unitarianism and ran the rest of the logical career into Rationalism. Such, I say, are rare cases. Nay, it is, in general, only successive generations that run the full career. The mass of mind moves slowly down a logical slope. But man is logical, and the mass of mind moves surely and inevitably. The Methodists as a body have already, in one hundred years, moved too far down the slope, and gathered too much momentum, ever to come back to the Catholic summit of the hill. Individuals may get back, but as a body Methodism is doomed. When, beloved, a mother leaving our Church, goes to Presbyterianism, she thinks she is merely exchanging one form of Christianity for another; that it is, to all intents and purposes, a venial, a harmless change. She has no idea that she has leaped the immense gulf that lies between Christianity and incipient Rationalism. But when she has taken the step, what has she done? She has done all she can to give her children a heritage of Congregationalism, her grandchildren a heritage of Unitarianism, and her great-grandchildren a heritage of infidelity. There are great warnings against Rome. Well, Rome is an evil. But it is time the solemn word was spoken, and spoken boldly, of warning against the far worse evil of Protestantism. It is time men understood that Protestantism is an awful and most dangerous heresy.

Rev. H. D. Northrup on Protestantism.

Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, yesterday morning, at his church in Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, preached an eloquent sermon, in which he undertook to show that Protestantism is not a failure. His text was, "Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools." After a few general observations with regard to the avidity with which the popular appetite accepted absurdities in the place of truth, and the manner in which this proneness of humanity to err was often seized upon by the great enemy of mankind to lead them into evil ways, the preacher came to the consideration of the question which a Divine in another pulpit had propounded, and had sought to answer affirmatively, "Is Protestantism a failure?" Against Protestantism it was charged that it denied the Divine right of the priesthood to interpret the word of God, that it refused the Sacraments, that it substituted new forms for those of the true Catholic Church, that it was a comparatively new growth and not in accord with the original and universal Church, and that it had failed to accomplish the objects which it had in view. He reviewed briefly the history of the Reformation, premising that it was impossible in this preliminary discourse to enter in detail into a specific refutation of the arguments advanced against Protestantism, but promising to do so in another sermon, probably to be delivered two weeks hence. Religious liberty was a growth of the Reformation, and in those countries where it was most largely accorded to-day, Protestantism was in the ascendant. In proportion to its growth the pulpit was free for just such discussions as the present one. Three hundred years ago it would not have been safe for the preacher who had propounded the question, "Is Protestantism a failure?" to make these bitterness against the Roman Catholic Church which he had given forth. But for Protestantism he (Mr. NORTHRUP) could not have preached in his pulpit on this occasion, and the doors of the edifice they were now assembled in would be closed against them. There was religious freedom in England to-day because of Protestantism. Five years ago there was no religious liberty in Spain for the want of Protestantism. In Papal Austria now there was no religious liberty for the want of Protestantism. Protestantism broke the chains of sacerdotal tyranny. Ignorance and superstition fled before it as the rising sun chased the shadows down the mountain side. It sought the truth directly from the word of God, and preached the Gospel as it was preached in the time of the Apostles. It was the Apostolic Church. It was no new growth. It swept away the errors that had crept into the Church, and gave the letter of the Scriptures in its purity. Like the dried root found clasped in the hand of an Egyptian mummy 2,000 years old, which was planted and grew and burst into flower, so the word of God was removed by Protestantism from the iron grasp of superstition and tyranny and planted anew and was bearing ten thousand blossoms. Protestantism was right, and not wrong. It was in accordance with the letter of the Scriptures, and with the voluntary conviction and conscience of mankind. It was not a failure. If a man were elected to an office in this City, and his friends came to him and told him to make money out of his office improperly, and he refused to do so because it was wrong, and came out of that office honest and poor, it might be said of him that he was not a successful man. In one sense of the term this would be true; but in a higher and a better sense he was eminently successful. His life was not a failure. So Protestantism, however its enemies might seem for a while to make head against it, could never be a failure. There was light ahead. Already it shone on the mountain peaks, and soon it would penetrate into the valleys and illuminate every dark corner. Then it would be seen by all—as now all who had light could see—that Protestantism was not a failure.

Let us Have Peace—Sermon by Rev. Chas. S. Pomeroy, in the Chapel of the Ross-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg.

Last evening, Rev. Mr. POMEROY, pastor of the Ross-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, addressed his congregation on the subject of "National Peace," taking for his text:

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever."—Isaiah, xxxii., 17.

That little four-word sentence of Gen. GRANT, "Let us have peace," he said, was the secret yearning cry of every true man's heart. Some satisfied soul might ask, "have we not had peace? Didn't the rebels lay down their arms? Wasn't DAVIS caught? Didn't the representatives of treason scramble out of the last ditch, anxious to reoccupy their old legislative seats?" Surely peace had come. But the country seemed like a restless patient, after a severe operation in surgery, whose bandaged wounds were ever breaking out again. So the people sent for the doctor who had performed the operation to stop the hemorrhage. The speaker dwelt upon the various qualifications which we might probably expect to find in the President elect—his administrative ability, his independence, his magnanimity, his firmness, his sturdy honesty of purpose. With such qualities it might be supposed that GRANT can give us "peace and quietness and assurance." But even then it would not be a foregone conclusion. Men are not to be relied on, save only as they embody and carry out the firm divine principles of justice and righteousness. Our President elect writes that "peace and prosperity, its sequence, will lighten the burdens of public debt, &c.," but where are these primary conditions to come from? He is the executive of the laws? Where are the laws to come from? Is genuine prosperity the inevitable sequence of peace? Are the two like the Siamese twins, with an inseparable junction? History rebukes the expectation. It has seen the profoundest quiet sapping the vitals of many a nation, fanning the victim with slumberous wings, like the vampire bat in the tropics, while it drew the life-blood from flaccid veins. Traffic and fortune and conquest may appear to bless, till the eyes of a complacent nation stand out with fatness. But if the comely quietude be sustained by bribes to justice—by encouragement of profitable oppressions, by usurpations over freedom, by deadening spiritual sensibilities, by love for a brisk market, more than for the rights of humanity or the favor of God, by wickedness in high places, by selfishness and corruption at the core of the national life; all the prosperous pacification became a bloat of dropsical deformity, the guilty quiet was like the portentous stillness that rests on earth and air before the hurricane bursts. Does anybody hanker after the kind of peace we used to have, with a treacherous, arrogant iniquity, preparing to take its stand upon a platform of crushed human hearts, to deal its parricidal blows? There are different ways of keeping the peace, and the character of the product will be decided by the way you have made it. You can disarm all the violence of a highwayman by turning your pockets inside out for his emolument, but the interests of morality are not sensibly fostered by the proceeding. And you can make peace in a disturbed community by tyranny—or by giving the sceptre to iniquity—but your peace is a spurious, abortive thing. In the State, men can cover up for a time difficulties and corruptions that cause anxiety, as a jockey can manipulate a worthless horse, while they trot out the sprightly nation, with its sore spots covered by rosettes of decorous compliment, and its complaints kept quiet by dosing with bribes of office or of power. There was positively no peace, which could be characterized as quietness and assurance forever, that is not the effect of righteousness. We might have had quietness down South long ago, perhaps, by appointing the high priest of the Kuklux Klan to the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. But no virtual surrenders of justice and truth can promote real pacification. It is the very hinting at such things as these which has done more than all else to instigate the course of obstinacy and intimidation and assassination at the South. There is no unkindness in always remembering the causes, the results, the hateful temper of rebellion. Out on that sort of spurious magnanimity which slurs over moral distinctions, which turns light into darkness, and belittles the cause for which our loyal nation has poured its best blood and treasure. Any friendship would be but a rope of sand which came from making so-called charity the apologist of crime. The speaker then argued that since true peace can be the result only of righteousness, then everything unrighteous is contrary to and subversive of the peace we are seeking, and consequently of the prosperity that comes from it. He noticed some of these stumbling-blocks. One was the old spirit of slavery and rebellion not yet defunct. The body had given up the ghost, but for all that, the ghost was tolerably vivacious and influential on its own account. The greater part of the ferment of these later years had arisen from calling it up. Another obstacle was the official corruption so rife, so public, so unblushing. In vain does one party inveigh against the other when its own skirts are not clear from the abomination—while it values services to the party more than character—when it cares not to consider charges of knavery against any man who happens to be serviceable or available as a partisan. The fountain of that righteousness which can only bring quietness and assurance forever to our land, is to be found in the hearts of the people. The Government will be, in the long run, whatever the people are. Good laws will neither be made nor kept by bad men. Every citizen, if he would serve his country, must serve his country's God. It is the work of righteousness which is demanded—not the silence, the passivity of righteousness.

Sermon to the Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. HALL preached last evening a sermon before the American Bible Society, at his Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, to a very crowded audience, the pews and aisles, both on the floor and in the galleries, being packed. Dr. HALL gave no statistics regarding the amount of funds raised for Bible distribution, or of the quantity of Bibles distributed, but enlarged eloquently upon the transcendant superiority of the book, as a whole, to any other. He spoke of the deep insight into abstract truth that it manifested, and the wonderful poetry of its diction. He alluded to the increasing coincidence of science with its assertions, urged it upon his hearers as the only true guide to a holy life, and contrasted the general intelligence and material progress of Protestant countries, where it was studied, to Catholic lands, where its perusal was neglected. The speaker had great hopes for the spiritual life of Spain, now that the Government protected its distribution, and closed his discourse with an anecdote of a dying young girl, converted to Protestantism from the Catholic faith, who, on being asked if she did not desire the services of a priest, replied that she had Jesus, and that he amply sufficed as a portal to that blessed land where she was going. Dr. HALL's discourse received close attention throughout.

Franklin-street Chapel.

The third anniversary of the establishment of the Sunday School in the Methodist Chapel, No. 186 Franklin-street, was celebrated yesterday by a crowded assemblage of children and adults. Mr. W. W. CORNELL, the President, was in the Chair, and made a few remarks regarding the good conduct and progress of the children, the increase of the school and its prospects for further good. He added a valuable amount of advice for the guidance of the scholars, and was followed by Rev. D. L. MARKS and Rev. A. D. VAIL. Mr. B. F. CLARK, the Superintendent, read a report stating that the school contained 160 scholars and 17 teachers. The increase of the former since May last had been 75.

The rent of the building in which this school is situated is paid by the Sunday-school Mission Society. The current annual expenses of books, janitor's wages, &c., amounting to near $250, are defrayed by collections.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, "North" and "South," have been nearly completed, the former for the year 1868, and the latter for the year 1867, furnishing the following totals: The total of ministers and members reported for the Church, South, is 535,040, being a net increase of [illegible] over the preceding year. The total of the Church, North, is 1,255,074, an increase of 109,4[illegible] over 1867. The Southern Church has, however, suffered a loss of 24,5[illegible] colored members, doubtless occasioned by the change of the blacks to other churches, and the formation of separate Conferences for the colored people. Its increase of white members is 53,0[illegible] more than ten per cent., upon its total of white membership as reported in 1866, (410,404.) The means of comparing the colored membership of the two Churches are not at hand, the colored Conferences of the Church, South, having their own minutes, and not being included in the above aggregates. Of traveling preachers the Northern Church reports 8,481—an increase of 477; the Southern Church, 2,389—an increase of 75. Of local preachers, the Northern Church has now 9,898; the Southern Church, 3,952—making a total of preachers, traveling and local, for the Church North, 18,379, and for the Church South, 6,341; and for both Churches, 25,720.

The following tables exhibit the figures by Conferences:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH.

Conferences.	Members and Ministers.	Conferences.	Members and Ministers.
Baltimore	17,735	Erie	32,881
Black River	22,197	Colorado	651
East Baltimore	42,312	Oregon	4,505
Eastern German	2,805	Cincinnati	30,025
Kansas	9,184	Detroit	20,596
Kentucky	17,350	Iowa	20,522
Maine	13,124	Upper Iowa	18,066
Mississippi	[illegible]	Central German	9,891
Missouri & Arkansas	25,746	Nevada	448
Nebraska	2,286	Michigan	21,048
Newark	29,308	North Ohio	18,923
New-England	23,178	S. E. Indiana	22,839
New-Hampshire	12,650	Southern Illinois	24,788
New-Jersey	30,272	Illinois	34,675
New-York	39,895	California	6,185
New-York East	37,372	Indiana	28,276
North Indiana	32,830	Central Ohio	19,094
Oneida	19,348	Northwest German	7,071
Philadelphia	59,760	Minnesota	10,160
Pittsburg	8,478	Central Illinois	22,385
Providence	18,064	West Wisconsin	12,708
South Carolina	18,200	Rock River	21,143
Texas	3,391	Northwest Indiana	20,063
Troy	28,610	Ohio	33,814
Vermont	13,909	Tennessee	9,474
Virginia and North Carolina	2,756	Wisconsin	12,708
Washington	21,036	S. W. German	7,688
West-Virginia	27,959	Holston	26,728
Wyoming	17,844	Genesee	9,679
Liberia	1,830	Georgia	15,184
East Maine	10,717	India Mission	[illegible]
Germany and Switzerland	6,334	Alabama	11,554
Delaware	9,801	Total this year	1,255,074
Des Moines	14,771	Total last year	1,146,081
East Genesee	24,232	Increase this year	109,993

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Conferences.	White Members.	Colored Members.	Total M'bers & Ministers.
Baltimore	16,417	515	17,15[illegible]
Virginia	36,156	1,021	[illegible]
Western Virginia	6,583	38	[illegible]
North Carolina	31,456	3,362	[illegible]
South Carolina	38,467	8,276	47,07[illegible]
North Georgia	38,211	6,685	[illegible]
South Georgia	19,626	6,917	[illegible]
Florida	5,536	780	[illegible]
Montgomery	26,042	5,755	[illegible]
Mobile	18,585	3,701	[illegible]
Louisiana	8,001	1,835	[illegible]
Mississippi	14,781	4,074	[illegible]
Memphis	36,108	2,400	[illegible]
Tennessee	38,966	1,257	[illegible]
Holston	25,158	435	[illegible]
Kentucky	14,287	1,165	[illegible]
Louisville	21,637	904	[illegible]
St. Louis	12,362	159	[illegible]
Missouri	13,778	324	14,[illegible]
Arkansas	13,056	707	13,951
Little Rock	8,412	514	9,073
Indian Mission	....	....	1,788
Texas	4,024	421	4,5[illegible]
Trinity	7,495	588	8,2[illegible]
East Texas	5,955	1,120	7,107
Northwest Texas	4,011	596	[illegible]
West Texas	2,789	675	[illegible]
Columbia	782		758
Pacific	2,553		2,642
Illinois	2,507	4	2,561
Total in 1867	472,484	54,173	[illegible]
Total in 1866	419,404	78,742	[illegible]
Increase	53,080	....	
Decrease	....	24,570	[illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

School Commissioner.

Last Monday evening the Republicans of the Fifth School District renominated Mr. RICHARD WARREN for School Commissioner by acclamation. A better nomination could not have been made for the place. Mr. WARREN has served a long apprenticeship in the schools, first as Trustee, and afterward as Commissioner. He was, some years since, elected President of the Board of Education. In every capacity he has given universal satisfaction. To the cause of public education he has given time, ability and great energy, visiting the different great cities to ascertain the benefits and defects of each system. We complain sometimes that inferior men are elected to the Common Council and to the other civic offices. But if the people will not sustain men of ability and integrity what inducement is there for engaging in a mere scramble for office? It therefore behooves the citizens of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards to put forth every energy to reelect Mr. WARREN to an office for which he is eminently qualified.

Ratification Meeting.

On Saturday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at No. 16 Pike-street for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT, the independent candidate for Assistant Alderman of that district. Speeches of indorsement were made by several gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned.

Staten Island.

We learn that Messrs. WAGNER, STERLING & MENDELL of the Republican County Committee have been delegated to investigate the naturalization and other frauds perpetrated at the late election, whereby Mr. HAWKINS, the Republican candidate for Assembly was counted out by thirty or forty votes, and the certificate given to Mr. DECKER. It is known that a large number of fraudulent naturalization papers were used in Richmond County. One of the Democratic Inspectors has been arrested for giving out these papers, and he is soon to be tried in the United States Court.

The Newsboys' Dinner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 8 EAST FOURTH-STREET, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1868.

Your reporter has kindly noticed the misfortune of the little newsboys in being forgotten by their patrons on Thanksgiving Day. Your readers ought to know that the whole enterprise of the Newsboys' Lodging-house is under a good deal of pressure just now for means to carry it along. With the large number of boys passing through in the course of the year—*over eight thousand*—the number of meals provided, the number clothed and sent to the West, and the very heavy expenses in moving from our old quarters in Fulton-street and fitting up a new lodging-house, the Children's Aid Society (which is carrying on these various lodging-houses,) finds itself very much pressed for means to sustain this most important public charity.

Some of the gifts of the charitable have no doubt been withdrawn from satisfying the present wants of the Institution, in order to make up the "Building Fund."

We need $10,000 to carry the Lodging-house through the Winter, to shelter, feed and care for the throngs of homeless boys that are already seeking its aid. Subscriptions and gifts can be sent to this office, No. 8 East Fourth-street.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR FACT SINGULARLY STATED.—At 8:30 o'clock last evening a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters from the Twenty-third Precinct, saying, "Please notify the Coroner he is wanted at No. 1,419 Third-avenue." Question by the Central Office—"In what case?" Answer from Twenty-third Precinct—"Some man died which his friends think that they ought to have him. He has been sick some time; died without medical aid." The Coroner was duly notified, and to-day will investigate the case.

CALL TO A PASTOR.—The Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, Ill., has "called" Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, the present pastor of the Elm-street Church of this city, to occupy its pulpit, and it is understood that the reverend gentleman has accepted. He will probably enter his new sphere of duty on the 1st of January next, and will receive a compensation of $7,000 per annum.

FALLING OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon a frame house in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, owned and occupied by JAMES O'BRIEN, fell down, but fortunately without injuring any of the inmates.

NEW-JERSEY.

LARCENIES.—A man named THOMAS BURNS, a laborer, aged 48 years, was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of tools from AMBROSE SHEER, No. 205 Market-street. He was held to await examination....CROWEL HONEYWELL, a boy aged ten years, was arrested for breaking open some barrels of apples belonging to WM. PARSON, in the Newark Market, and stealing largely therefrom. He belongs to an organized gang of youthful marauders, who have for some time occupied the attention of the Police.

A FOUNDLING.—A female infant was found, at about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, upon the doorstep of the house of Dr. NADLER, at No. 18 Greene-street, Newark. Admittance and shelter being refused to the little stranger by the occupants of the house, a policeman was called by the servant girl, and the child was removed, in a half-frozen condition, to the City Hospital.

A MISSING MAN.—A man named NATHAN MCCREA, employed at VAIL's hat manufactory in South Market-street, Newark, has been missing since Saturday. He has not been seen since he received his pay on Saturday afternoon, and from the circumstance that he had a considerable amount of money in his possession, it is feared that he has been waylaid and robbed.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. WM. T. FINLEY, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Newark, preached at that church yesterday morning for the first time since his election as pastor....Rev. Dr. BARTINE, of Trenton, delivered a discourse at the Franklin-street M. E. Church yesterday, at 10 A. M. ....At St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, Rev. R. B. MEREDITH delivered a memorial discourse yesterday morning upon the life and character of the late Rev. Dr. MATTISON.

ARRESTS BY THE NEWARK POLICE.—The Police Department of Newark made seventy-eight arrests during the week ending Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock P. M.

EXTENSIVE NEW PHOSPHATE WORKS.—We understand that a company, with a capital of $1,000,000, have leased the premises known as Riker's Mill, and intend to erect commodious works for the manufacture of fertilizers out of the Carolina phosphates, so plentiful in the locality. Buildings are now in progress of construction, which when completed will cost $12,000. All the necessary appliances of machinery for grinding and crushing the rock in its natural state are to be speedily obtained and put up. The wharf leading out to the stream is to be straightened, and a railway laid to facilitate the loading of vessels, which will not be deterred taking in cargo at any tide, as the depth of water is sufficient under all circumstances.—*Charleston News, Nov. 27.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94 for money, and [illegible] for the account.

No prices from New-York have as yet been received. The prices of American securities here are therefore unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 28—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. There has been some business doing in Cotton to arrive, sales having been made at 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed heavy.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Common Rosin, 6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON—The market is quiet, both to arrive and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29—11:15 P. M.

The money market is quiet. Consols open at 94 for both money and the account.

No commercial Cable telegrams from New-York giving the prices of American Securities have been made public here to-day. The following prices of American Securities are therefore made without reference to the condition of the home market:

Stocks dull.

United States Five-twenties quiet at 74¾

Erie Shares 27

Illinois ....[illegible]

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The Bourse is dull: Rentes, 70f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 28—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands ....11⅛d.

Middling Orleans ....11½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Sugar quiet, both on the spot and to arrive. Spirits Petroleum, [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 28—Evening.

United State Five-twenty Bonds closed at 79¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Petroleum closed at 55½@56 francs for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON—The market closed firmer.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day. Sugars—Nos. 10 to 12, 8¼@8¾ reals ⅌ arrobe. Molasses unchanged. Lard dull at 18c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. in tierces, and 19c.@19½c. in 25-pound tins. Flour declining; quoted at $10@$12. Butter dull at 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb. Tallow firmer at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Bacon steady at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Honey flat. Beeswax flat. Petroleum heavy at 3¼@3¾ reals ⅌ gallon. Potatoes quiet at $3@$3 75 ⅌ bbl. Hams—Market supplied; common salted quoted at 15c. ⅌ lb; sugar cured, 20c. ⅌ lb. Lumber—Yellow Pine steady at $23 62½ ⅌ 1,000 feet; White Pine firmer at $22 12½@$24. Shooks—Box dull at 8¼@8¾ reals; hogsheads quiet at $2 50. Empty hogsheads, $2 75@$3. Hoops quiet at $50 12½ for 14-foot long shaved, and $42 12½ for 12-foot. Onions are advancing; quoted at $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Freights dull with a declining tendency; ⅌ box Sugar to Southern ports, $1@$1 75; ⅌ hhd. Sugar to Northern ports, $6 50@$7; ⅌ hhd. Sugar to Southern ports, $5@$6 50; ⅌ hhd. Molasses to Northern ports, $3@$3,50; ⅌ hhd. Molasses to Southern ports, $2 50@$3. Exchange unaltered.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Exchange on New-York in limited supply and firm, 1-10 premium. FLOUR steady and active; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT—No. 2, $1 09½@$1 14½; No. 1 quiet at $1 24@$1 27. CORN—The corner in old No. 1 was maintained, closing firm at $1; No. 2 at 78c.@80c.; New Shelled in fair demand, but prices are unsettled; sales at 58c.@61½c.; Kiln-dried active; sales of No. 2 at 75c.; Rejected, 56c. OATS quiet but firm, at an advance of 1c.@1¼c.; sales of No. 2 at 48c. RYE firmer at an advance of 1½c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 14; No. 2 at $1 12¾. BARLEY quiet, but steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 85@$1 87; Rejected at $1 30. WHISKY steady at 96c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. MESS PORK—The business was small at $22. HAMS quiet at 10¾c.@10½c.; Rough Sides, 10¾c. LARD, 14c.@14½c. for Prime Steam, and 13½c. for No. 1. BEEF CATTLE dull; Common to Good Cows, $3 37½@$4 62½; Fair to Extra Packing Steers, $4 75@$7 50. LIVE HOGS fairly active for Packing; Common, $6 50@$6 75; Choice, $6 80@$7 25. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn to Buffalo by steam, 14c. RECEIPTS—to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 12,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR quiet; low grades are in good demand; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Treble Extra and Fancy, $8 50@$11. WHEAT—The business was small and prices unchanged; Fair to Choice Fall Red, $1 30@$2 10; No. 2 Spring, in bulk, $1 16. CORN dull and declining; sales at 75c.@78c. OATS firm at 52c.@53c.; buyers are off. BARLEY unchanged. RYE—Prime Iowa is lower; sales at $1 10@$1 12½. MESS PORK quiet at $22@$23. BULK MEATS—There was a small jobbing business; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. BACON—Shoulders declined to 11c.; Clear Sides—None here. LARD—The business was very small for present delivery; sales of Prime Tierce at 13¾c.; Kegs at 15c.; sales for delivery the 10th of December at 13c.; during January at 12¾c. WHISKY, 95c. LIVE HOGS—The receipts were light and the demand good; sales at $7@$7 25, gross. CATTLE firm; Prime to Choice, $5@$6; Common to Medium, $2 50@$4. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 1,050 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Live Hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON unchanged; the demand was light; Middlings, 23½c.@23¾c.; sales, 3,200 bales; receipts, 4,696 bales; exports, 3,404 bales. Gold, 135¼. STERLING EXCHANGE—Commercial, 145¾@146¼; Bank, 146¾@147; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount. SUGAR—Low grades have declined; high grades are unchanged; Common, 8c.@9c.; Prime, 11¾c.@12½c.; Clarified, 13¼c. MOLASSES declined; Common, 50c.@55c.; Prime, 62c.@66c.; Choice, 68c.@70c. FLOUR firmer; superfine, $6 37½@$6 50; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $8@$8 50. CORN lower at 77c.@80c. OATS firm at 62c. HAY easier at $25. PORK dull and unsettled at $25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD—Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 17c. WHISKY in good demand; Western rectified, $1@$1 05. COFFEE—Fair Rio, 14c.@14½c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes firm; sales 2,500 bushels fair White Canada at $2 05; 250 bushels Prime ditto at $2 15; 1,500 bushels Amber Canada at $1 85; 2,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 60, and 1,500 bushels No. 2 ditto at $1 45. CORN lower; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 03, and 2,500 bushels ditto on private terms. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $2 05. PEAS quiet; small sales Canada $1 45, free. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Barley was taken last night for Albany at 10c.; Corn Meal, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. LAKE IMPORTS—101,000 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR firm, but unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 80 for No. 1 Red, and $1 70 for No. 2. CORN quiet; New ear, 62c.@63c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 30. OATS quiet at 59c.@60c. for No. 1 and choice. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 23c. for Middlings. WHISKY firm at 98c. Dressed HOGS firm and higher at $8 75@$9 25; receipts, 3,800 head, net. MESS PORK, $22 75@$23, closing firm. BULK MEATS quiet and easier; Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 12½c.@13c. for Clear Rib and Clear. GREEN MEATS dull and unchanged. LARD dull and unchanged. Gold, 134⅝. Exchange quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON slow of sale at 25c.@26c. for Middlings. CLOVERSEED, $8 55@$7 50. FLAXSEED, $2 60@$2 65. FLOUR firmer, with but small business doing; Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio, do., $9@$11. WHEAT steady; Fair to Good Red, $2@$2 10; Amber, $2 15. RYE, $1 55@$1 57. CORN in good demand; Old Yellow, $1 20@$1 23; New, 90c.@$1 07; Mixed Western, $1 22. OATS steady; Western, 67c.@69c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 08, free.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bushels; Wheat, 40,000 bushels. FLOUR in good inquiry, firm; sales 800 bbls. at previous quotations. WHEAT steady; sales 7,800 bushels Toledo Spring, by sample, at $1 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, nominal at $1 37. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1, to arrive, at $1; 10,000 bushels do., in lots on the spot, at $1 02. OATS firm; sales of car lots at 63c.@64c.; a cargo to arrive was bid for at 63c. and was refused. RYE nominal at $1 45. BARLEY—Sales 4,000 bushels Canada at $2. HIGHWINES dull, drooping and nominal at $1 04. The other articles are unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

TOBACCO—Sales 24 hhds.; Lugs to medium Leaf, $6 75@$13 75. COTTON, 22c. CORN—Choice, 58c.@60c. OATS, 55c.@57c. RYE, $1 20@$1 35. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $5 25@$6. MESS PORK, $22. LARD, 15c. BULK SHOULDERS, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c., all packed. LIVE HOGS firm at $7 50@$7 75, gross. Raw WHISKY, free, 98c.@$1.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull, weak and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 25 for No. 1, and $1 15½ for No. 2. CORN dull; sales of No. 2 at 83c. RYE steady; sales of old No. 1 at $1 05@$1 06. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON quiet but firm at 23c.; receipts to-day, 1,800 bales; shipments, 1,600 bales; receipts of the week, 3,500 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping. CORN, 71c.@72c. OATS, 64c. HAY, $22. MESS PORK—Old, $27; New, $24 25. LARD—Tierces, 16c.; Kegs, 16½c.@18c. BACON scarce and in light demand; Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18¼c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR firmer, but quiet. WHEAT advanced 3c.@5c.; No. 1 White Michigan at $2 03; White Michigan at $1 95; Amber at $1 76@$1 78; No. 2 Spring at $1 25. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 80¾c.; No. 1 White, 85c.; New, 80c. OATS firm at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 1 and Michigan at 54c. RYE steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 28. BARLEY—Canada, $2 10. DRESSED HOGS, [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 75@$1 80. Legal Tenders, 74. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $47; Belcher, $180; Bullion, $17; Chollar, $158; Confidence, $69; Crown Point, $41; Empire Mill, $118; Gould and Curry, [illegible]; Hale and Norcross, [illegible]; Imperial, $118; Kentuck, [illegible]; Ophir, $29; Overman, [illegible]; Savage, [illegible]; Sierra Nevada, $18; Yellow Jacket, [illegible].

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR active; sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT is firm; sales 3,500 bushels [illegible] $1 14. CORN lower; sales 4,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at $1 02. BARLEY quiet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON opened quiet, but closed active; sales, 700 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,266 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,315 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON opened quiet and closed dull, with a decline of ½c.; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 1,738 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON quiet; sales, 350 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 566 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 44c. ROSIN, $1 85@$2 50. TURPENTINE, [illegible]. COTTON—No sales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 28.

COTTON dull and easier; sales, 96 bales; receipts, 480 bales; Middlings, 22c.

[Advertisement.]

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

The burglars cleaned us out three times in one year, and we flew to Mr. HOLMES for protection. Now, if a thief can get in without letting us know, he is welcome.—*Insurance Monitor. No. 16 Wall-st., C. C. Hine.* Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston....Nov. 18....Liverpool....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Dec. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 5	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

San Francisco	Nov. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Arizona	Dec. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *San Francisco*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central....5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners....5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport....4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way....5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail....5 P. M.
South, Through....5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver....7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 29—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool*—Capt. Hadley, Mr. Walker, F. B. McLean, Emil Turch, Major Dyer, Miss Dawson, Capt. J. Carlin, B. Smith, Mr. Reinhard, and 556 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—J. Story, R. R. Ivers, Capt. Demming, Miss Leota Hudson, Capt. Hammond, Mr. Youngs, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises.. 5 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 33 | Gov. Island. 8 21 | Hell Gate .. 9 43

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Nov. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 567 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 24, lat. 47, lon. 47 40, passed two icebergs; 27th, lat. 41, lon. 62 30, passed a National steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 40 59, lon. 66, a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, Nov. 25, with cotton, &c., and passengers to R. Lowden. Nov. 27, 11 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Solferino, of Weymouth, from St. Domingo for Boston, leaking badly.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 27, 5 miles N. and E. of Frying-pan Shoals lightship, exchanged signals with steamship Cuba, bound S.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Nov. 17, and Southwest Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans Nov. 22, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenny, Havana 22 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage, and has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 7 to Nov. 10, off the Bahamas, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E.; was hove to 18 hours; lost jibboom, split fore and maintopsail and staysail.

Brig Isabel, McIlheny, Havana 23 ds., with sugar to Phillips, Dater & Co. Had heavy northerly gales almost the whole passage; split mainsail, staysail, and blew away foretopgallantsail, &c.

Schr. Susie Prescott, Glass, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber for Newark.
Schr. S. T. Wines, Wooster, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. John Walker, Davis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. C. Brooks, Brooks, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. D. Mangan, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John D. Griffin, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Transit, Roskell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. James English, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Prudence, Young, Rockland via Norwich.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Flower, Wells, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Brant, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Piscataqua, Umphray, Portland.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Habbard, Norwich.
Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. Merwin, Mott, Providence.
Schr. George Peabody, Higgins, Wellfleet.
Schr. Mary Nast, Waterman, Somerset.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. George Gilium, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Wright, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Copy, Mills, New-Haven.
Schr. Wave Crest, Davis, Sag Harbor.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Nov. 29—Arr. steamships Virgo, from Savannah from New-York; bark Gauss, from Bremen.

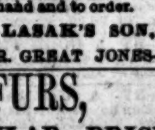
Sld. brig Cardigan, for a port in Great Britain.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 29—A. M.—Arr. schr. Impudence, (Br.,) Stonington, for St. John; Lizzie Lawson, Maggie Mulvie, Rogers; Mary Standish, Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia; Adelaide Kelley, Young, Gloucester, for New-York; Margaret, Reinhart, Philadelphia, for Salem; Tahmrreo, Colt, New-York, for Portland; Amelia H. Leming, Brower, Philadelphia, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28—Old. ships Mattaura, for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Arkwright, for New-York.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
LATE OF 520 BROADWAY.

FURS.  FURS.

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Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand and to order.
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AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SETS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, ASTRAKHAN, ERMINE, MINK, CHINCHILLA, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c. MINK SETS, $30 and upward. ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $60. Misses' Sets in French Ermine and Siberian Squirrel at $3. Every buyer guaranteed satisfaction.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor, Branch No. 128 Fulton-st.

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WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of LADIES' WATCHES in the City, MADE TO ORDER—just received; will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES and WARRANTED.

THE
STEWART'S OF CHICAGO.
The large marble store lately occupied by Potter Palmer and Field & Leiter, and the best wholesale and retail dry goods stand in Chicago, is TO RENT for a year or term of years. Address
THOMAS LYMAN,
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BALL, BLACK & CO.
565 & 567 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
NICKLE SILVER
AND FINE
WHITE METAL
ELECTRO PLATED
TABLE WARE
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE FINEST SHEFFIELD AND AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATE.
ALL THESE ARTICLES FOR COMPLETE
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
AND THE FINEST
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY,
WITH SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE AND IVORY HANDLES.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE 20 PER CENT.
FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

FURNITURE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
To Close the Business.
MEEKS,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR 4TH-ST.,
Offers his entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture, worth over
$150,000,
At an Immense Sacrifice!
To Close the Business.
Having concluded to retire from the furniture business, I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public that this is a bona fide sale for the above reason.
JOHN MEEKS, JR.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
E. W. BURR, Trustee,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH,
now offers the entire unequaled assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE JEWELRY,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JNO. A. REED.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required. No. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
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